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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes 1992 activities of the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), an independent agency of the U.S. government. The IAF promotes equitable, responsive, and participatory approaches to sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean by awarding grants directly to local organizations. Funding is provided to grassroots organizations and small enterprises, as well as to larger organizations that provide local groups with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services. Of $22 million in new grants, 43 percent supported food production and agricultural projects; 19 percent funded education and training; 18 percent supported small enterprise development; and the remainder covered projects related to health, housing, research and dissemination, ecodevelopment, legal aid, and cultural expression. Educational activities included such areas as organizational development, craft production, marketing, job training, leadership training, citizenship and basic law, literacy, health promotion, soil conservation, agricultural education, bilingual education for indigenous populations, preschool education, vocational programs for dropouts and street youth, and school construction. This report provides: (1) brief descriptions of 168 new grants and 171 grant supplements awarded in 1992; (2) lengthier descriptions of four model development programs; (3) lists of foreign graduate students awarded fellowships to study in the United States; (4) lists of publications and videos about IAF and grantees; (5) financial and statistical information; and (6) information on how to apply for a grant. Includes many photographs and a map of IAF regional offices. (SV)

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1992
IN REVIEW

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

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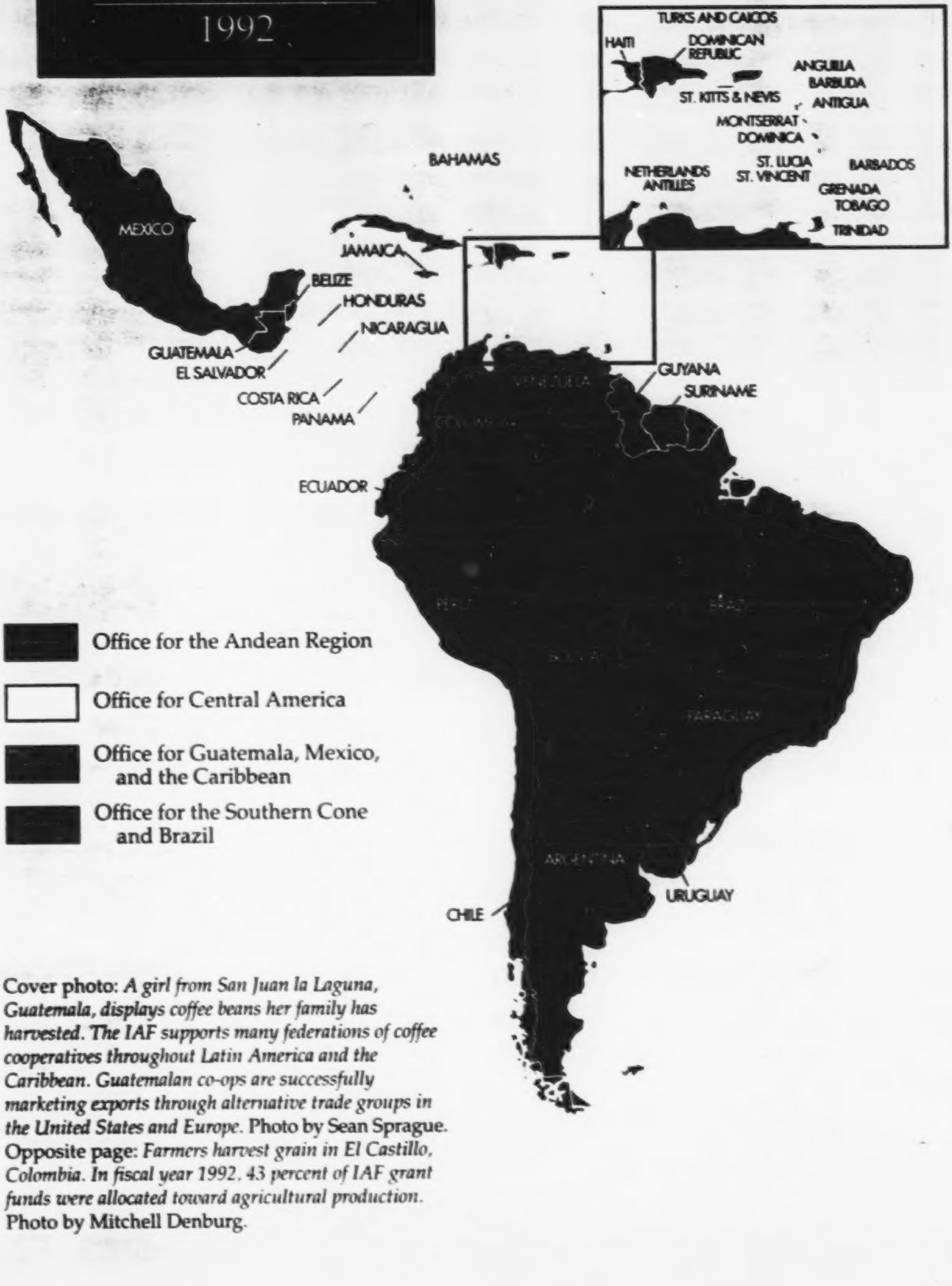
1992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Cover photo: *A girl from San Juan la Laguna, Guatemala, displays coffee beans her family has harvested. The IAF supports many federations of coffee cooperatives throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Guatemalan co-ops are successfully marketing exports through alternative trade groups in the United States and Europe.* Photo by Sean Sprague. **Opposite page:** *Farmers harvest grain in El Castillo, Colombia. In fiscal year 1992, 43 percent of IAF grant funds were allocated toward agricultural production.* Photo by Mitchell Denburg.

1992
IN REVIEW

October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992

INTER-AMERICAN
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As of September 1992

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The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) is an independent agency of the U. S. Government created in 1969 as an experimental alternative to established U.S. foreign assistance programs benefiting Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF works to promote equitable, responsive, and participatory approaches to self-help development through awarding grants directly to local organizations throughout the region.

Grants are generally awarded for two years and average $74,980. Many grants go to grassroots organizations, such as agricultural cooperatives or small urban enterprises. Others go to larger organizations that provide local groups with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services.

The IAF is governed by a nine-person board of directors appointed by the President of the United States. Six members are drawn from the private sector and three from the federal government. The president of the IAF is appointed by the board. The Foundation receives funding from Congressional appropriations and from the Social Progress Trust Fund, which is administered by the Inter-American Development Bank. The IAF's operating budget for fiscal year 1992 was $33.5 million. Since 1972, the IAF has made 3,473 grants for a total of $360.6 million. The Foundation's 70 staff members are all based at its office in Arlington, Virginia.

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A Foundation for Sustainable Development

During my first two years as Chairman of the Inter-American Foundation, I have been privileged to visit many projects. These visits have convinced me that the IAF has a vital role to play in promoting development where it is most needed—at the grassroots. To meet the challenges and opportunities of the 1990s, the Foundation has drafted a statement of vision and goals for the 1990s and is implementing the administrative systems to achieve them.

At a time when global aid funds are shrinking, the IAF's Office of Program Outreach is encouraging donors to coordinate efforts for maximum effect and is urging business and philanthropic leaders throughout the hemisphere to support "homegrown" nongovernmental organizations that spark self-help development. The progress reported by Ambassador Perrin in the letter that follows is encouraging, and I will work closely with the Board and with Foundation staff to widen this effort.

Patrick Breslin

[illegible] throughout Latin America and the Caribbean [illegible] her class about how [illegible] watersheds.

For those resources to have lasting impact, they must meet community needs in ways that are environmentally sound. The importance of this linkage was underscored by the appointment of William K. Reilly, administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to the Board of Directors. This linkage was also the subject of my testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Agriculture about enhanced environmental cooperation between the United States and Mexico. The IAF experience offers a model for supporting development projects that mobilize civic concern and action to protect the environment. Grupo ABC of San José de Colinas, Honduras, is a case in point.

Alarmed by accelerating soil erosion, citizens of this small rural community organized Grupo ABC to meet the challenge. They raised more than $40,000 of their own resources and used a $22,000 IAF grant to write and illustrate an environmental workbook for distribution to 100 teachers and 3,000 students in 35 district schools. Inspired teachers and students started projects to discourage slash-and-burn farming, reforest barren hillsides, and plant model gardens. The Honduran government's forestry department donated 12,000 tree seedlings to the effort.

Today, environmental education is a fixture in Colinas classrooms. A second edition of the textbook has been published to reach four times as many students as the first. And Grupo ABC is working with the Honduran Ministry of Education to bring the coursework into the national curriculum. In just a few years, one community group has become a forceful voice for addressing a worldwide concern, demonstrating what can come from "thinking globally, but acting locally."

In the coming year, the IAF will actively support community development that underscores each individual's responsibility to protect the environment that supports us all. We will continue our leadership in promoting self-help development that meets the needs of the poor, while supporting the pioneering efforts of local people on the cutting edge of the serious environmental challenges that face Latin America and the Caribbean.

I close this letter by expressing my deepest appreciation to my fellow Board members for their exemplary service and unabated enthusiasm for the projects and people the IAF assists on behalf of the citizens of the United States. Their counsel and work have been invaluable to the Foundation. I look forward to what we can accomplish together in 1993.

—*Frank D. Yturria*

Leveraging Resources for Sustainable Development

The 1990s promise to be a decade of sustained economic growth and democratization throughout the Americas, yet the political and free-market reforms of recent years can easily unravel if the 40 percent of the region's population that are poor do not fully participate in their nations' development. The IAF, as Chairman Yturria has noted, is upgrading its operational systems to help fledgling democracies protect the environment, feed and care for their citizens, and stem rural migration into the continent's overburdened cities.

In this *1992 in Review*, the reader will find reports of the IAF's efforts to increase its administrative efficiency and programmatic impact, and brief descriptions of the broad cross section of development projects throughout the hemisphere that received new or substantial additional support from the Foundation in 1992. These activities reflect our vigorous support of self-help initiatives that promote the ideas and involvement of the poor.

[illegible]

Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) of dedicated local professionals and paraprofessionals are catalysts for many of those initiatives. I believe that the IAF, through its Office of Program Outreach, can play a potentially significant role in assisting NGOs to increase their capacity and become less dependent on foreign resources. During 1992, the outreach effort pursued this goal through cofunding of grassroots development programs with other donors and with private sector enterprises. One project, in particular, holds great potential as a model.

ACCIÓN International is a prominent NGO that helped pioneer the group solidarity method of delivering affordable credit to microenterprises. In February 1992, 42 of its affiliates from 14 nations joined hands to form Centro Acción Microempresarial, a regional center in Colombia that provides the training, technical assistance, and evaluation services needed to scale up their loan programs. With seed funding from the IAF, Centro Acción is surveying affiliates to identify how each can consolidate its organizational capacity and become more self-sufficient. Survey results will be used to design course materials and guide on-the-job financial and management training tailored to each affiliate's staff.

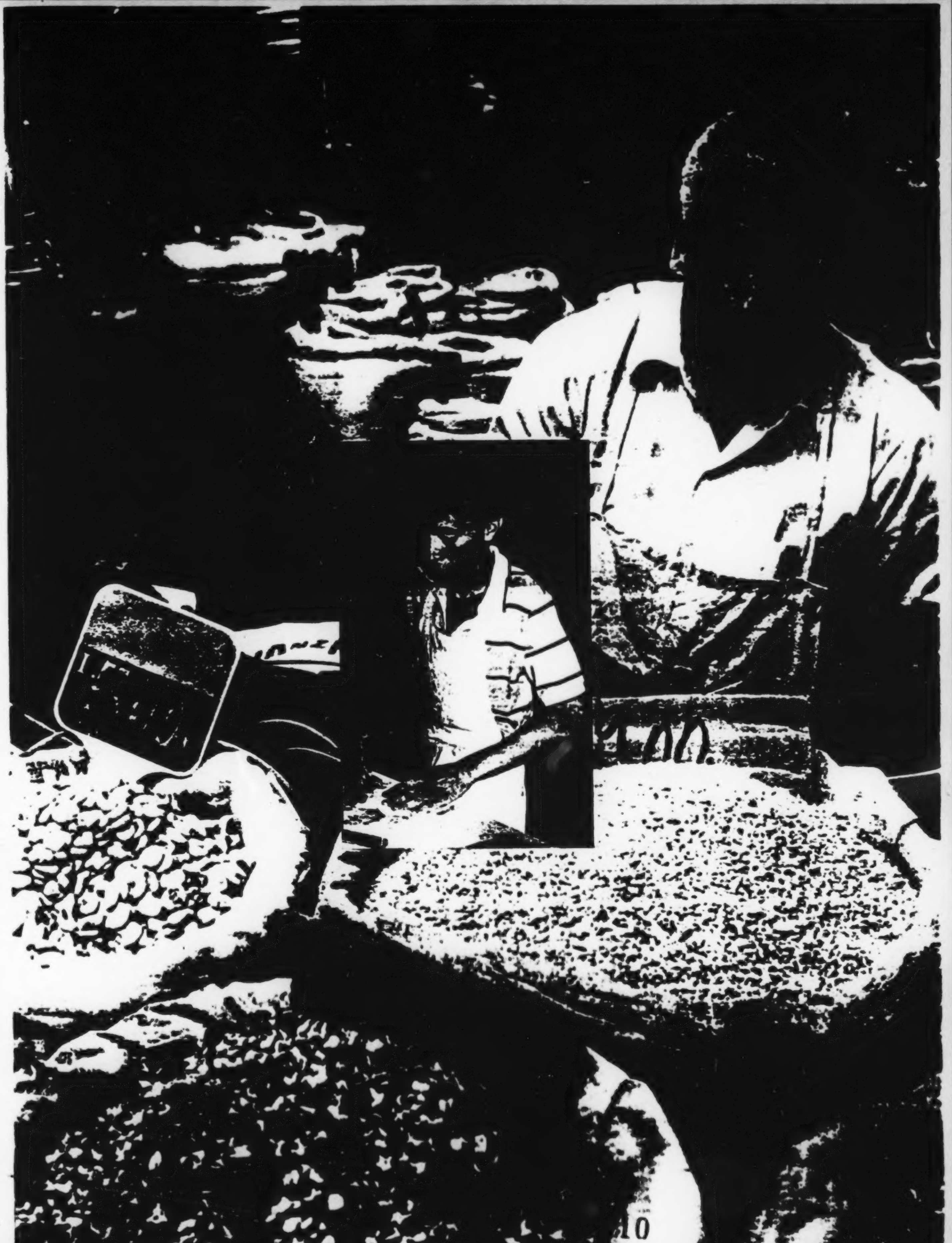
By 1993, the task of training approximately 1,000 present and 700 new staff members will be under way. The Inter-American Development Bank has committed $500,000 to the project, and the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and Colombian and international corporations have expressed a strong interest in financing Centro Acción's operational phase. By 1995, ACCIÓN International estimates that its 42 affiliates will be reaching more than 748,000 microentrepreneurs, a ten-fold increase over 1990. Project portfolios will include approximately $1 billion in microloans that will have created or upgraded more than one million jobs.

Mitchell Denburg

By providing the seed capital for Centro Acción to design its innovative training program, the IAF has helped leverage far greater amounts of support from multinational agencies and the private sector that promise to multiply ACCIÓN International's impact. This experiment in cofunding will strengthen the self-help initiatives of many thousands of the working poor, and encourage formation of a broader community of interests to support their efforts.

During 1993, the IAF will seek out other creative and broad-based endeavors such as this one. Through outreach efforts that tap the resourcefulness of the poor and give them access to greater resources, the Foundation expresses its commitment to be a forward-looking development agency that furthers the region's growth and the well-being of its people.

—*Bill K. Perrin*



Implementing a Vision for the 1990s

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1992, the IAF Board of Directors approved a Vision and Goals Statement prepared by Ambassador Bill K. Perrin and senior staff to guide the Foundation's work into the next century. Staff then took these institutional goals and designed a planning process to create flexible strategies for achieving them, and set benchmarks to measure progress over time. These efforts reflect some of the changes that have taken place in the hemisphere since the IAF was founded 23 years ago to support self-help development among the poor. The emergence of networks of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), democratic governments, and market economies throughout Latin America and the Caribbean has opened new opportunities for small grants to have large ripple effects. The IAF is committed to broadening the base of funding for and interest in grassroots development so that NGOs and membership organizations can, over time, diversify their funding sources and gain greater access to local resources, thus ensuring their sustainability and effectiveness in promoting development.

Country Plan and Budget (CPB) System

To maximize the effect of the IAF's limited resources, a program planning and budgeting system was designed and instituted. Economic and social profiles of each country were analyzed to set specific development goals in accord with the Vision and Goals Statement, which emphasizes three interdependent processes—building effective local organizations and networks to serve the poor, expanding human resources, and improving the quality of life. Specific objectives required to achieve goals for each country were identified in tandem with in-country advisors, and a strategy and budget were drafted. Country-level strategies were then incorporated into regional office strategies which formed the basis for the overall Office of Programs plan. Country and regional plans will be reviewed yearly to ensure continued relevance.

For over two decades the IAF has supported [illegible] based [illegible] local [illegible] effective [illegible] and [illegible]

The Outreach Initiative

An Office of Program Outreach was established in accordance with the Vision and Goals Statement to expand access to local private and public funding so that grassroots development organizations can reduce dependence on foreign support. The office also strives to improve coordination among international donors to use available resources effectively.

To lay a solid foundation for these efforts and gauge the level of interest, a wide range of people in the public and private sector were consulted. Foundation representatives, working with in-country advisors, then surveyed each country to identify possible sources of funding for grassroots development. Preliminary results are encouraging about the timing and relevance of this initiative.

It was discovered that attempts to reduce dependence on outside support are already under way in many southern hemisphere countries. Prospects for the outreach initiative seem especially bright where national economies are growing. The IAF will target several countries to develop local resource bases for NGOs in fiscal year 1993, and studies will be undertaken to identify existing patterns of philanthropy and how they can benefit grassroots development (see BR–745, page 36 of this *Review*).

The second aspect of the outreach initiative is highlighted in the president's letter on page 6. It is worth noting that the agreement being developed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations, the World Bank, and the IAF to support ACCIÓN International's Colombian training center for microenterprise credit programs—which in turn will assist groups in 14 Latin American and Caribbean nations—represents the first time these agencies have ever coordinated funding for a promising NGO program. The advantages of early cooperation are already evident in plans for collaboration in learning that will make in-depth monitoring and evaluation affordable, as well as provide a ready-made network for disseminating results throughout the development community.

At the close of fiscal year 1992, 24 representatives from 18 donor agencies working in the Amazon Basin met at the IAF to explore opportunities for collaboration. The meeting brought together people from large multinational agencies such as the World Bank, the IDB, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, from conservation groups such as the World Wildlife Fund and The Nature Conservancy, and from the Ford, MacArthur, and Tinker Foundations, among others. An ongoing working group was established to explore how coordinated funding could expand efforts to promote sustainable agriculture and the marketing of renewable forest resources in order to protect the Amazon ecosystem.

Highlights from the Office of Programs

During fiscal year 1992, the Office of Programs approved $25 million in grants and other program activities. Of this amount, $22 million supported 168 new grants and 171 grant supplements for grassroots development initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. The remainder supported the In-Country Service (ICS) program discussed later in this section.

A major goal of the Office of Programs is to strengthen the infrastructure for development, primarily through in-country grassroots support organizations (GSOs) of dedicated professionals and paraprofessionals that provide training, technical assistance, and credit to the poor. Grants to strengthen such institutions help cover their overhead costs, including training to upgrade staff skills. Since the poverty of their clientele limits fee-based service, most GSOs require long-term support, which is reflected in the increasing number and size of grant amendments approved during the past six years. GSOs received 57 percent of grant funds in fiscal year 1992; grassroots membership organizations received 39 percent; and other organizations such as research centers, primary health care facilities, and community centers for women and youth received the rest. Approximately 59 percent of funds supported projects in rural areas, 20 percent went to projects in metropolitan areas, and 21 percent went to projects in provincial towns and cities. Distribution of funds by program area is consistent with past years. The pie charts below detail the allocation of funds by purpose and grant size.

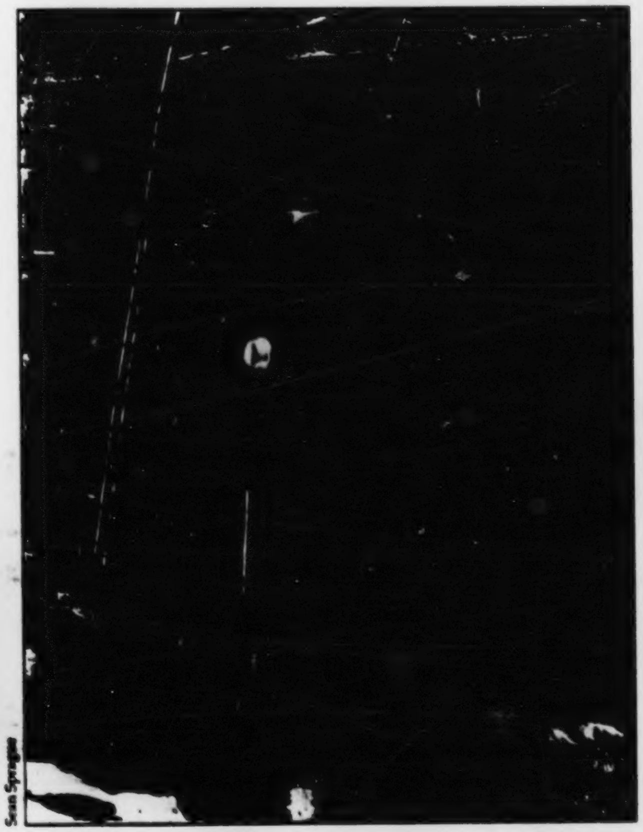
ICS programs received approximately $2.7 million, approximately 11 percent of the annual budget for country plans. Staffed by locally contracted development experts, the ICS systems provide timely technical assistance to grantees, monitor ongoing projects, conduct research and disseminate the results, and promote interactive learning in 22 countries.

The Foundation also approved $1.3 million, approximately 5 percent of its program budget, to establish new In-Country Funds (ICFs) in El Salvador, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and the Eastern Caribbean, and to supplement those already in place. Operated through cooperative agreements with local NGOs, ICFs now provide grants and loans, averaging $5,000, to meet the short-term needs of new organizations of the rural and urban poor in 19 countries.

Cash or in-kind matching contributions by grantees averaged $1.49 for every Foundation grant dollar authorized in fiscal year 1992. The IAF encourages grantees to leverage their own counterpart resources to ensure the continuity of project activities and demonstrate local commitment to the development effort.

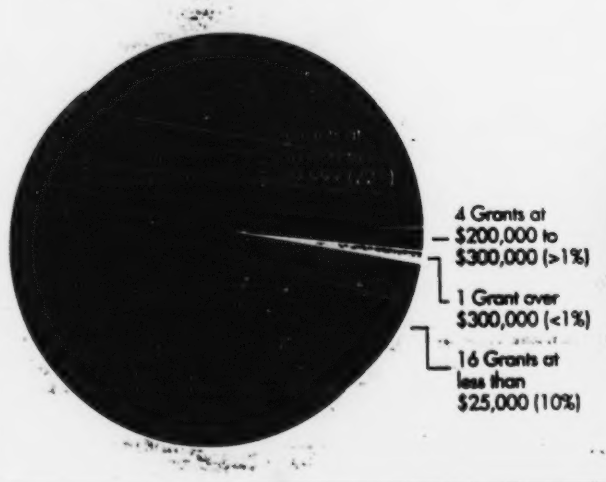
The CPB system, detailed earlier in this section, culminated in a long-range Office of Programs plan that will take effect in 1993. The IAF will pursue three major program and learning goals in four principal areas—small business development, agricultural production, natural resource management, and human resource development. The program goals seek to 1) increase the financial independence of NGOs, 2) expand impact of IAF funding, and 3) strengthen the institutional capacity of NGOs.

The outreach initiative is key to accomplishing these goals, and the Office of Programs helped conduct a survey of major GSOs and other grantees, ICS contractors, and various private sector groups to identify cofunding

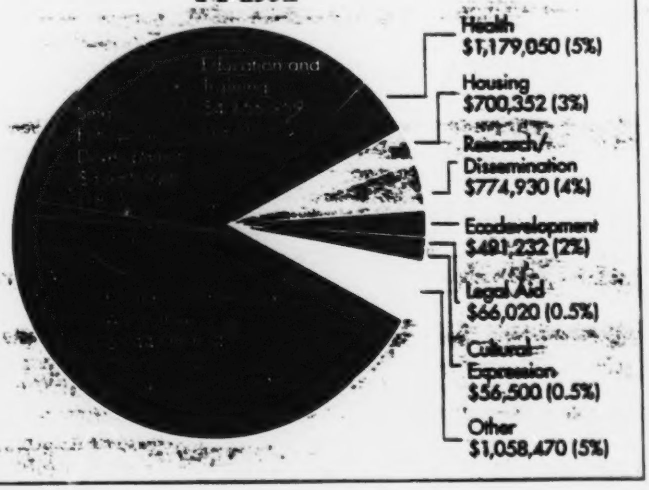


Sean Sprague

New Grants by Size FY 1992



Grant Funds Allocated by Program Area FY 1992



opportunities in the region. Active explorations are now under way in Argentina, Honduras, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and elsewhere.

Highlights from the Office for Learning and Dissemination

The Office for Learning and Dissemination (L&D) is working closely with the Office of Programs to commission research that will help implement the Vision and Goals Statement for the 1990s. Two Foundation senior staff members from the Office of Programs were appointed as regional learning officers in L&D to help guide that effort by supporting learning activities at the country and regional level. To ensure that applied research is coordinated with a Foundation-wide learning agenda, a joint-office effort is under way to plan and monitor future learning activities.

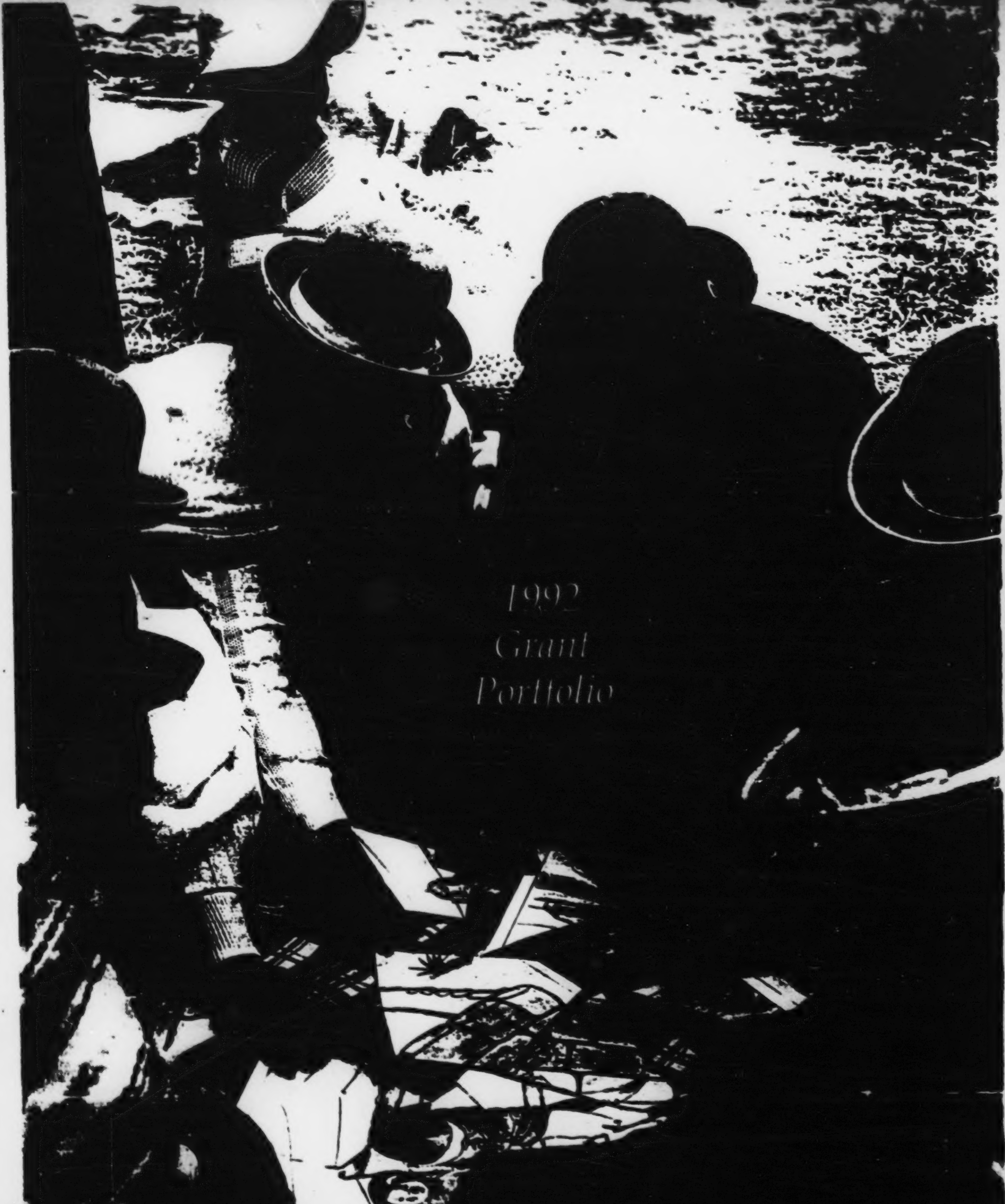
To inform the public and the development community of the lessons learned from IAF experience in grassroots development, L&D continued its active publications program. Several books appeared during fiscal year 1992, including two by IAF staff members. The Foundation's Country Focus Series was represented by English and Spanish editions of Marion Ritchey Vance's volume, *The Art of Association: NGOs and Civil Society in Colombia*. Charles Kleymeyer's book, *La Expresión Cultural y el Desarrollo de Base*, was scheduled for publication by Ediciones ABYA–YALA in Quito, Ecuador. Kumarian Press began distribution of George Washington University Professor Thomas Carroll's book, *Intermediary NGOs: The Supporting Link in Grassroots Development*. And production began on both the English and Spanish editions of University of Pittsburgh Professor Carmelo Mesa-Lago's study of health care policy and the innovative role played by community-based systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Health Care for the Poor in Latin America and the Caribbean* will be jointly sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization and the IAF, and distribution of both versions will begin in 1993.

Two issues of the IAF journal, *Grassroots Development*, and the Foundation's report to the public, *1991 in Review*, were published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese and disseminated to readers throughout the world.

L&D recorded a near-record number of fellowship applications for fiscal year 1992 and awarded a total of 45 grants in its U.S. Graduate Study, Doctoral, and Master's Fellowship Programs. In September, inaugural Dante Fascell Fellows Mary Allegretti and Arturo García continued their dissemination activities by journeying to the Latin American Studies Association meeting in Los Angeles, California, where they joined a panel chaired by L&D staff member Charles Reilly to present their insights into the grassroots development process to an audience of distinguished scholars and development professionals. Their presentation was followed by a reading from Fascell Fellow Antonio Andaluz's collection of poems about saving the Peruvian Amazon.

The Challenge Ahead

The IAF has embarked on a course to expand the impact of its limited resources through the outreach initiative. The Foundation is committed to blending what it has learned from 21 years of grassroots experience with forward-looking research to help the people of Latin America and the Caribbean seize the opportunities that have opened up in the 1990s and take charge of their own development. Concrete strategies for achieving the outreach goals of helping NGOs broaden their domestic funding base and coordinating assistance by international donors must be formulated and implemented. In consultation with grantees, ICS staff, in-country advisors, and the development community, the IAF expects significant progress in meeting these challenges during the year ahead.



1992
Grant
Portfolio

Strengthening Local Initiatives Through Organization

This section describes all grants, and grant supplements over $10,000, made by the IAF in fiscal year 1992. Four projects are profiled to show how the Foundation responds to local initiatives.

OFFICE FOR THE ANDEAN REGION

BOLIVIA

New Grants

Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (UNITAS), $60,375 over two years, to conduct a national study of how internationally donated food aid affects grassroots organizations, community development, nutrition, the role of women, and agricultural production so that future aid spurs rather than hinders local initiative as a resource. (BO–305)

Confederación Indígena del Oriente Boliviano (CIDOB), $30,200 over one year, to conduct workshops and provide technical assistance in organizational management, accounting, bookkeeping, planning, land titling, and resource conservation to its affiliate organizations. (BO–375)

Centro de Investigaciones de Energía y Población (CIEP), $35,605 over two years, to establish a ceramics-training and -marketing program and provide alternative economic opportunities for 50 families in the Collana Baja area of the Pacajes region. (BO–433)

Working with a promoter from the Capacitación Integral de la Mujer Campesina, women from Oruro, Bolivia, [illegible] project.

Grupo Comunal Integral "Wilaguancha," $25,600 over three years, to purchase 600 llamas as part of a program to increase small-scale sheepherders' incomes by changing from sheep to llama production for marketing in Oruro. (BO–434)

Parroquia de San Ignacio de Moxos, $10,565 over two years, to work with communities conducting experiments in reviving ancient methods of raised-field agriculture in the Beni region, to determine its viability under contemporary social, economic, and environmental conditions. (BO–435)

Antropólogos del Sur Andino (ASUR), $26,724 over six months, to implement a textile-revival program with the Tarabuco ethnic group, benefiting 300 women weavers through increased incomes, improved quality of textiles, and viable marketing channels. (BO–436)

Capitanía del Alto y Bajo Izozog (CAPITANÍA), $9,750 over one year, to enable the Guaraní ethnic group to organize a new farming settlement, providing a productive base for development among landless families and strengthening the Guaranís' self-management capacity. (BO–437)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Unión Nacional de Pequeños Ganaderos (UNAPEGA), $40,000, to continue a program to increase livestock productivity and the incomes of UNAPEGA peasant members in ten rural districts in the tropical regions of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. (BO–214)

Centro de Investigación Diseño Artesanal y Comercialización Cooperativa (CIDAC), $70,150, to provide indigenous artisans in the Santa Cruz lowlands with technical assistance in design and marketing, training in organizational development, and raw materials for production; and to foster self-management in local handicrafts centers. (BO–233)

Centro de Estudios Jurídicos e Investigación Social (CEJIS), $41,808, to conduct a training program to improve the leadership and organizational skills among women's associations, youth groups, and nongovernmental organizations; and to purchase a vehicle for follow-up activities with trainees. (BO–259)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de Bolivia (FUNDESIB), $35,229, to provide training and other services related to microenterprise development, health, and animal husbandry, benefiting indigenous populations of 14 villages in the Mataco region. (BO–265)

Centro de Comunicación y Desarrollo Andino (CENDA), $158,550, to increase food security and improve environmental management through reforestation, recovery of native tree and potato species, literacy training, educational radio programs, and small-scale irrigation systems for over 800 families in the region of Aiquile-Mizque. (BO–280)

Centro de Investigaciones Cerámicas (CICE), $22,965, to administer a rotating loan fund for tile-making enterprises in the Izozog communities of Yapiroa, La Brecha, and Yobi; and to hire a full-time ceramics coordinator. (BO–284)

Instituto de Documentación y Apoyo Campesino (IDAC), $25,500, to provide legal services and training courses for low-income Guaraní indigenous populations in the Chaco region. (BO–289)

Suma Manq'Añani (SMQ), $181,044, to conduct training programs on the use of medicinal plants; to prepare 60 facilitators to work in local communities; to conduct a diagnostic study of local health problems; and to provide curative and preventive health services to over 3,000 peasants in the Bolivian altiplano. (BO–296)

Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado (CIPCA), $99,000, to restructure and decentralize group production projects and provide agricultural credit for improving and expanding farm operations in four regions, benefiting 150 groups and 2,500 families. (BO–297)

Parroquia Tiwanaku, $210,000, to consolidate and expand reconstruction of pre-Columbian *suka kollus*, or raised agricultural beds, by rural communities in the Lake Titicaca Basin, thereby increasing yields and encouraging sustainable agriculture. (BO–374)

Antropólogos del Sur Andino (ASUR), $19,500, to complete the construction of a microhydroelectric system that will supply energy for machinery used in dyeing, spinning, hat-making, and training workshops, providing employment opportunities for 100 women and men from neighboring communities. (BO–421)

COLOMBIA

New Grants

Taller Prodesal, $53,100 over two years, to provide credit and training to peasant organizations in agroecology and regional development strategies; to promote small-scale production activities for campesinos; and to produce educational materials on project activities, benefiting approximately 120 rural families. (CO–449)

Corporación Cívica de San Isidro, $9,700 over two years, to improve members' agricultural and milk production through technical assistance and low-cost credit; and to build a small agricultural storage facility and office, benefiting ten campesino families. (CO–450)

Organización de Promotores de Salud Rural Indígena del Vichada Medio (OPROSRIVIM), $13,200 over two years, to improve nutrition and diet in 26 Sikuani Indian communities; and to increase participation in identifying health problems and culturally relevant solutions, benefiting approximately 2,500 Sikuani Indians in central Vichada. (CO–451)

Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular (CINEP), $119,300 over three years, to work with 300 local organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and public agencies concerned with health and food policies, to improve the quality and quantity of family food consumption and nutrition, benefiting approximately 12,000 low-income residents. (CO–452)

Asociación Grupos Solidarios de Colombia (AGS), $135,766 over one year, to capitalize and restructure the AGS savings and loan cooperative, permitting the leveraging of additional financial resources from Colombian commercial banks and benefiting more than 30,000 small-scale entrepreneurs. (CO–453)

Confraternidad Carcelaria de Colombia, $37,500 over one year, to implement a pilot program to train 36 recently released, low-income prison inmates in job skills such as welding, carpentry, and the manufacture of household cleaning implements; and to assist them with job placement following the training. (CO–454)

Asociación de Mujeres para una Nueva Sociedad, $52,800 over one year, to provide training in preventive health care, family relations, accounting, legal assistance, sanitation, housing improvements, and leadership skills; and to provide low-cost credit to over 400 rural women in the department of Santander. (CO–455)

Asociación de Talladores y Escultores de Madera de Pasto (ARTEP), $41,200 over one year, to benefit 80 traditional woodworking craftsmen and their families by providing working capital to acquire raw materials, and by purchasing wood-splitting equipment for installation in a community workshop. (CO–456)

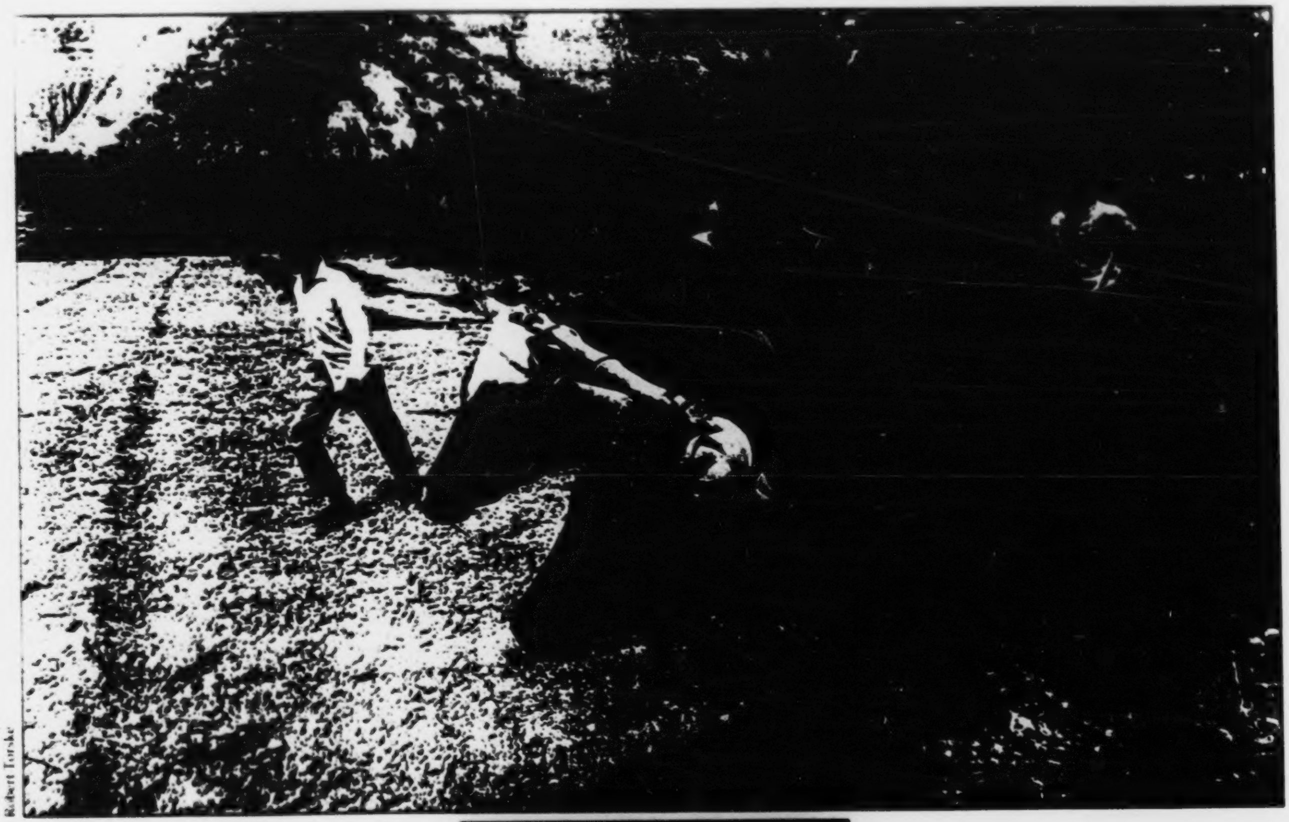
Federación de Artesanos de Nariño y Putumayo (FEDANP), $45,200 over two years, to create a marketing fund to fill handicraft orders from national and international clients; to furnish low-cost raw materials and supplies to artisans; and to provide training in quality control and accounting, benefiting 248 traditional artisans and their families. (CO–457)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Asociación Regional de Tabacaleros y Pequeños Productores Agrícolas de Santander y Boyacá (AGROTABACO), $44,451, to strengthen and expand credit and technical assistance services for small-scale farmers involved in crop diversification and irrigation programs. (CO–401)

Corporación Asesoría para el Desarrollo (ASDES), $93,000, to complete a program to train 160 campesino legal-aid promoters in active citizenship and basic law; and to establish three centers for solving legal and development problems confronting 22 rural communities in western-central Colombia. (CO–408)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Agrícola "La Granja," Ltda., $20,000, to complete construction of the cooperative's headquarters and hire a full-time rural technician with expertise in small-scale agriculture and dairy farming, benefiting 350 campesino families in southern Santander Department. (CO–414)



Robert Torske

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Asociación de Juventudes de Santander (AJUSAN), $56,825, to provide leadership and administrative training, technical assistance, and credit that will encourage the formation and stabilization of small income-generating projects; and to promote cultural and sports activities for approximately 2,000 rural youth from 18 different municipalities. (CO–419)

Fundación Habla/Scribe, $96,100, to consolidate and strengthen a network of nonprofit foundations, microenterprises, and Indian communities in western Colombia involved in literacy training and cultural revitalization, benefiting approximately 5,500 Afro-Colombians and Indians. (CO–422)

Cooperativa Multiactiva "Camilo Torres," $15,600, to construct a coffee-drying silo and purchase and install coffee-drying equipment, benefiting approximately 650 families of small coffee producers in the municipality of Garzón. (CO–427)

Corporación Mujer y Salud (CMyS), $54,400, to continue providing legal services and training to household workers, their employers, and a household workers' membership organization in Cali; and to carry out an education campaign designed to sensitize the general public to the social, economic, and labor conditions encountered by household workers. (CO–429)

Fundación para la Participación Comunitaria (PARCOMUN), $51,500, to open new opportunities for community participation in development programs (under Colombia's administrative decentralization process) by enlisting the cooperation of representatives from local governments, community organizations, and public service agencies in 15 poor municipalities. (CO–437)

Confraternidad Carcelaria de Colombia (CCC), $18,000, to purchase a small truck for transporting materials and finished products manufactured by recently released, low-income prison inmates participating in a skills-training program. (CO–454)

ECUADOR

New Grants

Asociación de Promotores Indígenas de Salud de Chimborazo (APRISCH), $46,550 over two years, to enable indigenous health promoters to provide improved preventive and curative health care to the inhabitants of 600 indigenous communities in the highland province of Chimborazo. (EC–225)

Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas de Buerán (UNORCAB), $30,700 over two years, to strengthen a multicommunity milk-marketing program with the purchase of a refrigerated truck. (EC–263)

Unión de Organizaciones el Zocabón-Columbe (UOZC), $36,100 over two years, to complete an irrigation project, increase agricultural production, provide training and technical assistance, and carry out a soil-conservation and reforestation program in eight highland communities. (EC–290)

Federación de Centros Shuar-Achuar, $111,920 over three years, to continue surveying and mapping traditional lands of member communities to enable them to obtain community land titles; and to provide training in community development and funding for an experimental frog-production program. (EC–330)

Fundación de Organizaciones Campesinas de Salinas (FUNORSAL), $79,800 over two years, to establish ecologically sound, small-scale, off-farm enterprises and implement reforestation and other conservation programs, benefiting 30 affiliated organizations totaling 10,000 people. (EC–343)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de Flores (UCIF), $70,300, to carry out a program of agricultural production, soil conservation, training, and technical assistance, benefiting 25 communities and 8,000 indigenous campesinos. (EC–140)

Federación de Cabildos de Licto (FEDECAL), $92,300, to provide credit, training, technical assistance, and funding for marketing, small-animal production, and soil conservation, enabling this federation of 28 communities and 8,000 indigenous campesinos to improve their food production and organizational capacities. (EC–142)

Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas de Cicalpa (UOCACI), $99,500, to carry out a program of agricultural production, soil conservation, forestry management, construction of community centers, and training and technical assistance in 40 communities encompassing 10,000 indigenous campesinos. (EC–149)

Robert Toruke

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Asociación de Organizaciones Campesinas Autónomas de Chimborazo (AOCACH), $46,200, to enable this federation of indigenous organizations in rural Chimborazo Province to expand its efforts to provide 12 affiliated groups with training, technical assistance, a marketing and consumer-stores system, and a food-production and health program for women. (EC–157)

Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana (CONFENIAE), $61,800, to expand a pilot bilingual and multicultural education curriculum to Napo Province; and to reinforce CONFENIAE's ability to support cultural revitalization programs. (EC–160)

Fundación Natura, $76,200, to continue a program of public education, training, and technical assistance regarding the proper use of and appropriate alternatives to pesticides. (EC–175)

Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas y Tecnológicas (INSOTEC), $164,130, to consolidate its program of credit, training, and technical assistance for microentrepreneurs in urban and semi-urban areas in the provinces of Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, and Chimborazo. (EC–185)

Centro de Educación y Promoción Popular (CEPP), $21,250, to complete the evaluation of a popular adult education program; to monitor and revise program materials; and to assess the program's impact on 6,000 adult education centers throughout Ecuador. (EC–211)

Fundación General Ecuatoriana (FGE), $39,650, to hire technicians to improve training and marketing in a workshop for youth with physical disabilities; to hire an industrial psychologist specializing in job placement for graduates; and to hire a media consultant to raise public awareness about the rights of people with disabilities. (EC–212)

Asociación Interprofesional de Artesanos Indígenas de San Guisel (AIPAISG), $39,300, to consolidate weaving, sewing, and shoemaking enterprises in 18 affiliated communities; and to provide women with inputs for vegetable and medicinal gardens, animal husbandry, and handicrafts production in order to improve family incomes and nutrition. (EC–214)

Fundación TROJA, $34,700, to provide credit and training to five small-scale organizations of rice producers; to expand and improve an irrigation system; and to carry out agricultural diversification and reforestation programs, benefiting approximately 173 farm families. (EC–266)

New Partnerships Link Tourism with Development

Her childhood memories have the clarity of an early morning sun in the tropics. But no matter how hard she tries, Anita Velásquez cannot remember seeing the cars stop in her village when she was a little girl.

She remembers watching the cars maneuver quickly along the unpaved streets, dodging barking dogs and roadside vendors. The cars and buses seemed filled with the laughter and anticipation of people hurrying to reach the nearby beaches and tourist centers along Venezuela's beautiful Caribbean coast.

Back then, her village seemed drab and dull—weighed down by poverty. She and her neighbors seemed to have little in common with tourists, from Caracas and other countries, who were used to shopping in fancy stores and boutiques. All Anita's village had were a few sparsely stocked stores that sold basic necessities and some handmade novelties that most of her neighbors couldn't afford to buy.

In recent years, however, Anita is proud to say that life has been changing for the better in her village. Many of the cars filled with travelers do stop now, and tourists are visiting shops and buying locally made crafts and specialty foods packaged as gifts to be taken back to friends and relatives in the city.

Why the change? Mostly because the stores along the road in Anita's village have what shoppers, especially tourists, are always looking for—something different. For centuries, local artisans in this impoverished area of eastern Venezuela have used local resources to create unusual products such as palm hats, dolls, toys, and spicy foods.

What Anita's neighbors had been lacking was entrepreneurial awareness, credit, and know-how. They had little understanding of the likes and dislikes of tourists, and lacked experience in using marketing, packaging, and advertising techniques to attract customers and boost sales.

Businessmen and tour operators in the nearby cities of Río Caribe and Carúpano recognized the potential market for locally produced artisan goods and how to make these products more appealing to tourists. While wanting to encourage eco-tourism and conservation, they were also driven by a desire to help alleviate the conditions of poverty they saw around them.

They converted their concerns into actions by founding the Fundación Proyecto Paria three years ago to stimulate microenterprise development, preserve the environment, and ensure integrated development in the Paria Peninsula, one of the poorest areas of Venezuela.

Fundación Paria now has a staff of nine professionals who provide credit and technical assistance to small farmers and village businesses. Farmers learn how to market and grow nontraditional crops that appeal to tourists. Tropical fruits such as pineapples, mangos, oranges, and papaya have proven to be highly successful. Fundación Paria staff also help village artisans develop new product lines, such as wood carvings, candies, baskets, marmalades, and local spices. Small producers receive essential training in financial management, marketing, quality control, packaging, and advertising.

Increasing income levels and expanding job opportunities for small farmers and local artisans in the Paria Peninsula are the guiding principals of Fundación Paria. With institutional support from the Inter-American Foundation and credit from the Venezuelan government's Ministry of the Family, Fundación Paria has been able to strengthen and expand its existing technical assistance and credit programs—which have become catalysts for changing people's attitudes and prospects.

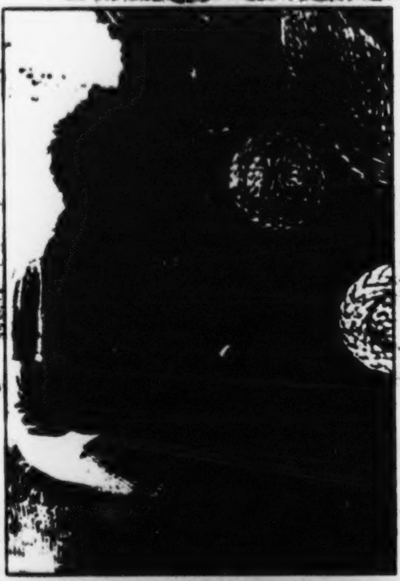
IAF funding has been matched by Petróleos de Venezuela (PDVSA), a state-owned industry, through an innovative outreach agreement signed in October 1991. Traditionally, PDVSA, the world's fourth largest oil company, had made charitable donations through a large philanthropic grant program.

Impressed with the IAF's active role in the sustainable development programs of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the long-term results of grassroots projects, PDVSA established a formal working relationship with the IAF to review, analyze, select, and cofund NGO projects throughout Venezuela.

Fundación Proyecto Paria was one of the first projects to receive funding through the IAF/PDVSA collaborative agreement. The IAF recognizes that strong outreach partnerships, such as the one forged by the IAF and PDVSA, can generate additional in-country resources for self-help development activities and reduce local dependency on international donors.

Producers and artisans in the Paria Peninsula are already benefiting from this new partnership in channeling financing, credit, and technical assistance through agents of change such as Fundación Paria. Shop owners are creating more attractive storefronts and a variety of products are being packaged to catch the eye of those searching for unique gifts. Local sales are increasing because the tourists are stopping their cars to shop in Anita's increasingly more self-reliant village. (VZ-089)

—Edmund Benner



Luis Ramos

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PERU

New Grants

Centro de Promoción y Estudios en Nutrición (CEPREN), $122,650 over three years, to improve nutrition training for mothers and soup kitchen volunteers in the migrant slum area of Vitarte near Lima. (PU–381)

Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios del Valle del Colca (APACOLCA), $112,500 over three years, to provide technical assistance and production resources needed to improve potato seed quality and quantity in the Colca Valley of Caylloma Province. (PU–387)

Centro de Investigación, Documentación, Educación, Asesoría y Servicios (IDEAS), $145,250 over two years, to conduct a training, marketing, and agroindustrial promotion project for small-scale farmers in the provinces of Junín and Piura. (PU–398)

Centro de Investigación, Educación y Desarrollo (CIED), $169,000 over three years, to provide training and technical assistance to 1,500 farmers in Valle del Tambo, Arequipa, increasing agricultural productivity and profitability, maximizing water use, and promoting agroecological and agroindustrial development in the region. (PU–423)

Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), $50,000 over nine months, to gather more than 80 representatives of indigenous federations from five Amazonian countries for COICA's fourth assembly; and to develop programs to address sustainable tropical agriculture, environmental preservation, and other issues. (PU–424)

Servicios de Desarrollo Rural (SDR), $11,480 over one year, to establish a communal banking system to channel credit to women artisans in the Ayacucho area. (PU–425)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Acción Social y Desarrollo (ASDE), $21,010, to provide credit and technical assistance to farmers from the Central de Cooperativas Alpaqueras de Caylloma in southern Peru. (PU–291)

Luis Ramos

[illegible] development

Instituto de Salud Popular (INSAP), $185,060, to continue expanding a community-based health care program and conduct research and design information campaigns to improve clinics, distribute medicines, and upgrade sanitation through the installation of potable water and sewage systems. (PU–295)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Nacional (FDN), $84,700, to continue increasing technical assistance and credit programs for small-scale farmers in the Trujillo and Chiclayo areas who produce honey, raise sheep, and grow nontraditional crops for export. (PU–306)

Asociación Central de Residentes de la Comunidad de Mancura (ACERCOM), $25,000, to consolidate credit and community development for migrants from rural villages who recently settled in Lima. (PU–307)

Instituto de Salud Hugo Pesce (INSAHP), $82,342, to provide health care and education for women and children in Lima's San Juan de Lurigancho District; and to assist other private development organizations in the implementation of a district-wide health plan in cooperation with municipal and Ministry of Health authorities. (PU–320)

VENEZUELA

New Grants

Fundación Servicio al Agricultor (FUSAGRI), $55,090 over one year, to expand resource conservation and agricultural production programs with small-scale coffee producers in the San Luis Mountains of western Venezuela. (VZ–087)

Centro para la Gestión Tecnológica Popular (CETEP), $42,201 over one year, to reduce health problems and stimulate employment by providing technical assistance and credit to hydroponic-farming and woodstove programs in the Barquisimeto and Ciudad Guayana areas. (VZ–088)

Fundación Proyecto Paria (FPP), $52,500 over one year. See box on page 17. (VZ–089)

Fundación Eugenio Mendoza, $38,226 over one year, to implement an experimental training and credit program that will upgrade the quality of preschool education programs in home day-care centers. (VZ–090)

Asociación Civil Fe y Alegría, $22,900 over one year, to initiate a pilot program of alternative education for school dropouts in the barrio Rafael Urdaneta of Maracaibo in Zulia State. (VZ-091)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Fundación Venezolana para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica (BIOMA), $82,000, to open an environmental information center in Caracas that will exhibit and sell goods produced by artisans at the Piedras Blancas reserve near Mérida in western Venezuela. (VZ-061)

Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular (CESAP), $259,300, to assist more than 2,000 community groups to boost their agricultural production, improve their marketing, promote small enterprise development, and administer health care, housing, adult education, and youth programs. (VZ-076)

Promoción Socio-Cultural Churuata, $17,200, to cover additional travel and per diem costs necessitated by the relocation of a national youth conference, following an outbreak of cholera at the original conference site. (VZ-080)

OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

New Grants

Asociación Costarricense de Criadores de Cabras (ACCC), $39,200 over two years, to install a pasteurizer, a cooling storage tank, and other necessary equipment to outfit a reception facility that will enable goat-milk producers to successfully enter the commercial goat-milk and cheese market. (CR-274)

Centro Agrícola Cantonal de Santa Cruz, $16,200 over two years, to create a rotating credit fund and purchase irrigation equipment so 14 small-scale producers can grow tree seedlings in two demonstration nurseries. (CR-282)

Asociación de Agricultores de Falconiana (AAF), $41,650 over three years, to purchase agricultural machinery and cover partial operational and technical assistance costs for grain production by small-scale farmers in the province of Guanacaste. (CR-288)

Coopepalacios, R.L., $47,000 over two years, to improve land and purchase seed, fertilizer, and small tools for plantain production and export by small-scale producers in the Atlantic zone. (CR-289)

Asociación Red Nacional de Comités Drogas No, $20,800 over three years, to establish a woodworking shop that will provide employment and a peer and mentor group to counsel 35 young men from San Ramón who are at risk of drug use and addiction. (CR-290)

Asociación de Agricultores Campos Luna, $20,000 over two years, to purchase agricultural machinery and provide technical assistance and working capital to improve productive potential of peasant farmers currently lacking the means to effectively utilize agricultural resources. (CR-291)

Asociación de Agricultores de Itztarú, $42,100 over three years, to create a revolving credit fund and provide a warehouse and administrative services to 20 small-scale farmers in the Atlantic zone; and to reforest 11 hectares and produce, package, and market charcoal for sale in Costa Rican supermarkets. (CR-293)

Víctor [illegible] Honduran students [illegible] Escuela [illegible] Oficios [illegible]

Patrick Breslin

Asociación de Apicultores de Puriscal (APIPURISCAL), $50,050 over three years, to establish a revolving loan fund and supply equipment, working capital, training, and a honey collection, processing, and production center to 35 small-scale beekeepers in Costa Rica's Pacific Slope region. (CR–294)

Asociación Guanacasteca de Desarrollo Forestal (AGUADEFOR), $42,800 over three years, to create a revolving credit fund and purchase a motorcycle and tools to improve a technical assistance program and support reforestation and agroforestry projects of small-scale farmers in Guanacaste. (CR–295)

Centro Agrícola Cantonal de Puntarenas (CAC/Jicaral), $30,550 over three years, to purchase agricultural machinery for use by 100 small-scale farmers in the Nicoya Peninsula. (CR–296)

Asociación Andar, $49,985 over three years, to create a revolving loan fund, conduct training activities, and provide technical assistance to make credit available to 100 small-scale farmers in the Huetar and Atlantic regions. (CR–297)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Orientación Familiar (COF), $51,200, to expand the current women's microenterprise support program in the Nicoya Peninsula by increasing a revolving loan fund and providing training courses and technical assistance. (CR–259)

Asociación Andar, $39,520, to provide salaries, transportation, and training for 41 paralegals who will offer legal services to communities in the North Atlantic region. (CR–267)

Asociación Pro Desarrollo Barrio Cubillo de Los Ángeles de Santa Ana de Nicoya, $14,235, to cover the cost increases of construction, transportation, equipment, and publicity for ecotourism facilities in the Nicoya Peninsula. (CR–280)

EL SALVADOR

New Grants

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria la Nueva Jerusalén del Cantón Alemán de R.L., $45,125 over three years, to purchase cows and a feed mill, rent a tiller, and provide seed for pastures to expand dairy operations; and to reforest two additional hectares, benefiting 33 peasant farm families. (ES–106)

Sean Sprague

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Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera San Diego de R.L. (ACOPP), $37,391 over three years, to expand the cooperative's fishing fleet and its marine harvest and retail sales, generating income and improving the income of 42 fishermen and their families and providing additional protein for communities in the region. (ES–107)

Asociación Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Comunal Vicentina de R.L. (ACCOVI), $107,698 over five years, to provide 250 microenterprise loans to members earning less than $124 a month; and to computerize ACCOVI's savings and loan operation, benefiting 1,465 members. (ES–108)

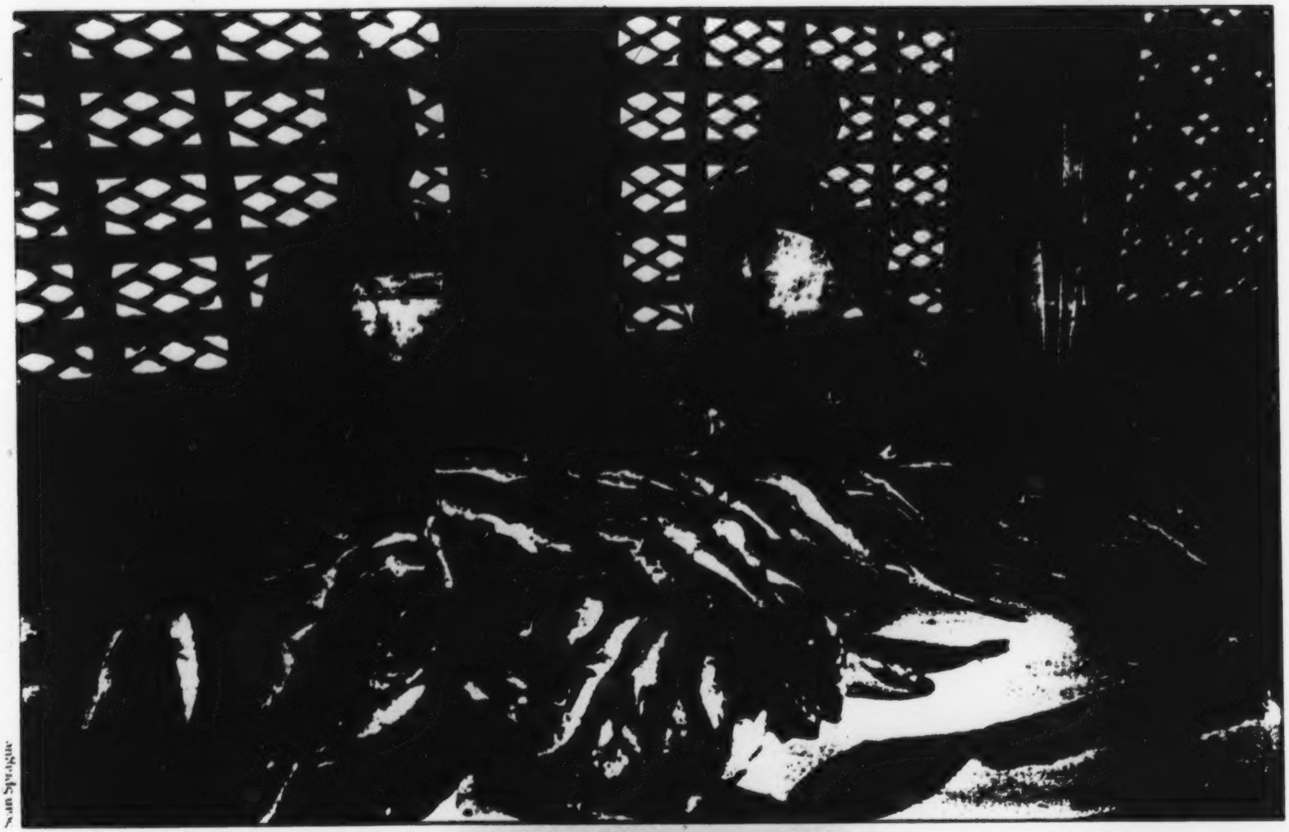
Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "La Fortuna" de R.L., $65,119 over four years, to clear and maintain 45 hectares for coffee production and replant 26 hectares with seedlings of an improved variety; and to capitalize a rotating loan for agricultural credit to 33 members, benefiting 165 persons. (ES–109)

Asociación Cooperativa de la Reforma Agraria Matala de R.L., $45,671 over five years, to prepare 12 hectares for cultivating coffee trees, whose harvests will be exported by a local marketing association to the United States and Europe, benefiting Matala's 97 members and their families. (ES–110)

Asociación Cooperativa de la Reforma Agraria "Los Achiotales" de R.L., $66,115 over two years, to purchase an 8.5-hectare irrigation system and provide working capital and administrative support to improve and diversify agricultural production. (ES–111)

Asociación Cooperativa de la Reforma Agraria "La Paz" de R.L., $40,419 over three years, to purchase a mobile irrigation system, hammer mill, and 30 heifers and two bulls to increase agricultural production, employment, and income levels for 36 cooperative members and their families. (ES–112)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria San Miguel de R.L., $64,223 over five years, to purchase livestock, infrastructure, and a truck for transporting sugar cane to market; and to provide technical assistance to small-scale farmers in La Paz. (ES–113)



Sean Sprague

Women affiliated with the [illegible] in El Salvador [illegible] that [illegible] their local fishing cooperative [illegible] and [illegible] locally.

Asociación Cooperativa de la Reforma Agraria "El Paraíso" de R.L., $79,906 over five years, to replace coffee trees with new ones on 14 hectares; and to plant trees and prepare an additional 14 hectares for production by small-scale farmers in Ahuachapan. (ES–114)

Entidad Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo de la Familia Campesina (ENTISAL), $67,443 over two years, to purchase construction materials and equipment and provide administrative services and working capital to expand vocational training and productive activities for recovering alcoholics and abandoned street children in the city of Santa Ana. (ES–115)

Asociación Cooperativa de Aprovisionamiento Agropecuario "San Juan de Merino" de R.L., $86,088 over two years, to purchase two hammer mills, one corn processor, and raw materials for small-scale farmers to upgrade livestock-feed production and begin processing corn for members of the cooperative and others from the surrounding community. (ES–116)

Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera de Puerto Parada de R.L. (ACOPARADA), $66,357 over two years, to purchase four boats and the motors and nets to outfit them, refrigerators and a generator to supply electricity, and a two-ton truck to improve production, handling, and marketing by 32 artisanal fishermen in the department of Usulután. (ES–117)

Asociación Cooperativa de Ahorro, Crédito y Aprovisionamiento de Pequeños Caficultores Llano el Ángel de R.L. (El Ángel), $114,998 over five years, to cover costs of equipment, technical assistance, and warehouse construction to expand coffee processing by small-scale farmers in San Miguel. (ES–118)

Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural (ASAPROSAR), $168,650 over two years, to administer a small-projects fund and provide loans to poor community organizations for locally initiated development activities that will increase incomes by enhancing group capacity to sustain programs in agriculture, artisan production, and microenterprise. (ES–120)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Asociación Pro-Hogar Permanente de Parálisis Cerebral, $53,011, to purchase construction materials, equipment, and tools to continue expansion of vocational training and production activities for 56 youth with physical disabilities. (ES–044)

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo Atlacatl, S.A., $155,890, to establish a disbursement mechanism that responds quickly to loan and grant fund requests of less than $5,000; and to facilitate training, dissemination, and interactive learning opportunities among Central American grassroots development organizations. (ES–058)

Centro Salvadoreño de Tecnología Apropiada (CESTA), $31,000, to purchase a building site and interior shelving for a bicycle assembly operation. (ES–060)

Asociación Cooperativa del Grupo Independiente Pro-Rehabilitación Integral (ACOGIPRI), $40,000, to purchase land for a ceramics studio and additional space to establish a sewing workshop, generating income for trainees with physical disabilites. (ES–069)

Federación de Cooperativas de Producción y Servicios Pesqueros "La Paz" de R.L. (FEDECOOPAZ), $94,036, to enlarge a revolving loan fund for the purchase of equipment by four fishing cooperatives and one restaurant cooperative; and to purchase an electric generator for its ice factory. (ES–084)

HONDURAS

New Grants

Asociación de Consejeros para la Agricultura Sostenible, Ecológica y Humana (COSECHA), $91,260 over one year, to begin a training program in a proven agricultural development methodology for development institutions throughout Latin America; and to implement a rural development project reaching 900 poor farm families. (HO–197)

Asociación Hondureña de Alfabetización y Literatura Cristiana (ALFALIT), $73,000 over one year, to consolidate an integrated program of community development, offering training in literacy, health, adult education, agriculture, and small-scale business activities to 3,750 residents of eight poor and isolated rural communities east of La Ceiba. (HO–198)

Asociación de Productores del Lago de Yojoa (APROLAGO), $61,800 over three years, to help 75 poor yucca growers build a small plant to produce yucca flour for sale principally as concentrated animal feed. (HO–199)

Asesores para el Desarrollo (ASEPADE), $103,000 over three years, to create and administer a credit fund to support small-scale farmers in production and marketing in three departments. (HO–200)

Educación Comunitaria para la Salud (EDUCSA), $103,000 over one year, to develop an alternative model of health care, integrating traditional knowledge of natural medicine with existing treatment systems to improve the well-being of 12,000 poor rural families. (HO–201)

Patrick Breslin

[illegible]

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto de Investigaciones Socio-Económicas (IISE), $60,718, to provide in-country support services to Foundation grantees by training grassroots leaders and forming networks among community development organizations. (HO–157)

Asociación Pro Desarrollo Islas de la Bahía (APRODIB), $86,327, to undertake an environmental education campaign on the Honduran Bay Islands and continue a reforestation project and other training activities oriented toward protecting the environment. (HO–163)

Agua para el Pueblo (APP), $160,000, to purchase a well-drilling rig and other equipment for potable water systems in over 125 communities; to generate income to meet its future operating costs; and to provide technical assistance to grassroots communities managing their own water projects, benefiting over 20,000 people. (HO–188)

Comité para la Defensa y Desarrollo de la Flor y Fauna del Golfo de Fonseca (CODDEFFAGOLF), $46,800, to support agricultural production and environmental protection by 440 peasant families living near the Gulf of Fonseca. (HO–194)

NICARAGUA

New Grants

Asociación Pro-Integración y Ayuda al Sordo (APRIAS), $77,900 over three years, to remodel a building, provide administrative support, and purchase equipment, materials, and supplies to produce baked goods and clothing, creating full-time employment for 25 association members and additional income for 40 others. (NC–160)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria de Producción "Hilario Sánchez Vásquez," $109,020 over five years, to implement an integrated cattle production and reforestation effort to create income and employment opportunities for 19 cooperative members and their families. (NC–161)

Cooperativa José Ramón Raudales, $79,000 over five years, to purchase 75 heifers and three bulls, build corrals and stables, and improve 267 hectares of pasture, increasing revenues for the cooperative's 277 members. (NC–162)

Michael J. Cozza

[illegible]

Centro de Promoción del Desarrollo Local y Superación de la Pobreza (CEPRODEL), $118,000 over one year, to manage a regional fund that provides grants and loans not exceeding $5,000 to local development organizations getting under way or meeting unexpected emergencies. (NC–163)

Centro de Investigación, Planificación y Desarrollo Comunal (NICARAGUAC), $118,000 over one year, to establish and administer a fund that will be used to provide grants and loans not exceeding $5,000 to local development organizations working in León and Chinandega provinces. (NC–164)

Unión de Cooperativas Agropecuarias Carlos Fonseca Amador (UCA/CFA), $382,500 over three years, to establish an integrated program of credits for agricultural equipment, farming supplies, and marketing; and to improve storage facilities for harvested crops, benefiting 2,900 peasant farmers and their families. (NC–165)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria de Producción Arlen Siu No. 2, $37,212 over three years, to purchase piglets, chicks, and a six-month supply of feed and veterinary supplies and pay for the labor to restart production on a six-hectare chicken and hog farm, providing income for 15 small-scale farmers and their families. (NC–166)

Vendedores Populares Comunidad Urbana Productiva Barrio René Cisneros, $41,000 over three years, to establish a revolving loan fund and provide training and technical assistance in business management to 70 microentrepreneurs in Managua. (NC–167)

Centro de Promoción y Asesoría en Investigación, Desarrollo y Formación para el Sector Agropecuario (PRODESSA), $283,800 over three years, to provide credit funds, technical assistance, and training to improve agricultural production, methods of storing harvests, and marketing practices so that 3,000 farmers and their families can improve their incomes and food supplies. (NC–168)

Cooperativa Social "Manolo Morales," $223,670 over two years, to construct 165 two-bedroom, cement-block houses for member families who will contribute their labor as part of an effort to demonstrate techniques for building affordable housing. (NC–169)

Cooperativa Rigoberto López Pérez (CRLP), $84,250 over two years, to construct and stock shrimp ponds on 240 hectares of land, utilizing semi-intensive appropriate technology to modernize shrimp farm production and benefit 85 individuals. (NC–170)

Cooperativa José Dolores Hernández, $94,070 over four years, to purchase livestock, agricultural and veterinary supplies, and building materials to reactivate a 162–hectare coffee farm, benefiting 35 cooperative members and their families. (NC–171)

Asociación para la Diversificación y Desarrollo Agrícola Comunal (ADDAC), $162,760 over three years, to provide agricultural supplies, materials, and technical assistance in production, marketing, administration, and management to create income-generating activities for 370 families. (NC–172)

Asociación Nacional Pro-Clubes 4–S (ASONAC), $69,000 over one year, to establish a credit fund to support income-generating projects undertaken by eight local 4–S clubs in Managua Province, benefiting 120 youth and their families. (NC–173)

Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Costa Atlántica (PANA PANA), $75,000 over one year, to establish a grant and loan fund to support small-scale development activities of the indigenous rural poor along the Atlantic Coast. (NC–174)

Cooperativa Santana Miranda, $106,600 over four years, to purchase livestock, agricultural and veterinary supplies, and building materials to reactivate a 607–hectare cattle farm, benefiting 30 cooperative members and their families. (NC–175)

Environmentalists and Subsistence Farmers: Seeking Common Ground

Justo Martínez, a farmer and community leader from Aguas Claras, began cultivating his small plot of land years before it became part of Panama's Soberanía National Park. A steady stream of colonists like Martínez has migrated here for generations in search of fertile land.

"We must all produce or buy food so our families can survive, but the land that gives us life also deserves our respect," says Martínez, a strong advocate of local community development that protects the natural environment. Not everyone in Aguas Claras agrees with his philosophy, but most realize that to continue living in protected parkland areas, they must find ways to support their families without further endangering the lands around them.

Soberanía National Park contains the essential watersheds that feed the Panama Canal and provide much of the drinking water for Panama's major urban centers. Since 1953, the park's tree cover has fallen precariously, due largely to uncontrolled development and destructive agricultural techniques. Environmentalists committed to protecting critical ecosystems and tropical forests in Latin America have had to confront various groups with conflicting economic interests. These include large-scale commercial enterprises in cattle, lumber, agriculture, and mining, as well as colonists—like Justo Martínez and his neighbors—who have traditionally survived by living off the land. Is there room among these factions for compromise and the common ground to support them all?

A group now struggling to resolve this dilemma is the Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON), a private nonprofit association. It was created in 1985 by prominent leaders of Panama's business, scientific, and church communities to help conserve the nation's rich natural heritage for future generations. ANCON's board of directors owns and manages some of Panama's largest businesses, banks, communications companies, and tropical research institutions. ANCON has become a leader in environmental education, the preservation and management of Panama's national parks, scientific inquiry, and species cataloguing. It has joined forces with private organizations, community groups, and the government in an urgent attempt to turn back an alarming deforestation rate estimated at 50,000 hectares per year.

Largely as a result of ANCON's efforts, national awareness of the threats to Panama's unique flora and fauna is greater than ever. ANCON T-shirts and bumper stickers, as well as national television spots, abound. Heightened public awareness has helped ANCON in its highly successful fund-raising programs, which annually take in over $300,000, about one-third of the organization's budget, from over 2,000 Panamanian citizens and corporations. Corporate support through in-kind contributions, such as free publicity, are instrumental to the success of the "Friends of ANCON" and "Adopt a Hectare of Rainforest" membership drives and programs. ANCON has also been successful in attracting funds for its conservation projects from international environmental organizations.

During its conservation work, ANCON has often been forced to confront the complex challenges that emerge in trying to protect the same natural resources that poor subsistence farmers and others have traditionally exploited for survival. With support from an IAF grant, ANCON is currently working with six communities in the Chagres and Soberanía parks, including Aguas Claras, providing technical assistance in tree planting, community organizing, environmental education, small animal husbandry, fish production and processing, and improved agricultural practices. While farmers are wary of giving up familiar techniques, ANCON is finding receptivity to exploring new ideas. ANCON is also learning the importance of listening carefully to the felt needs of local people and working together to create lasting, constructive solutions.

ANCON's experience in the Chagres and Soberanía parks will be watched with great interest by environmental groups who now see the need for community development, and by NGOs who are starting to tackle these issues. Can environmental groups and grassroots development programs cultivate and expand the common ground they share? How well can this process take into account the needs and development aspirations of the poor, who often inhabit the most fragile land? On a global scale, most nations are struggling to feed, clothe, house, and meet the basic needs of their growing populations, while responding to new pressures to slow the consumption of their natural resource base and destruction of the environment. The strategies being developed and tested in Panama to reconcile these goals may provide some of the answers to one of the most basic and compelling challenges facing the world in the 1990s. (PN–183)

—James G. Adriance

Courtesy of ANCON

[illegible]

Cooperativa Francisco Ticay Pavón, $22,100 over two years, to purchase building materials, machinery, and equipment for construction of a coffee-processing plant; and to build a school for the children of agricultural laborers, benefiting 20 cooperative farmers and their families. (NC–176)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro para la Participación Democrática y el Desarrollo (CENZONTLE), $20,000, to expand farm-management training and technical assistance to 50 farmer organizations producing staple grains and export crops. (NC–153)

Cooperativa de Servicios de Vestuario y Similares "La Granadina" de R.L., $34,390, to increase working capital and open a retail outlet in Managua's commercial district, marketing apparel from 36 microenterprise clothiers and their 210 employees. (NC–157)

Cooperativa de Crédito y Servicios "Ignacio Narváez Palacios," $34,370, to purchase agricultural supplies to bring 31 hectares of coffee trees back into production, providing income for 24 direct and 119 indirect beneficiaries. (NC–159)

PANAMA

New Grants

Asociación de Artesanías "Chi-Noare," $36,000 over two years, to establish a handicraft production center and preschool education program for 36 Ngobe Indian women. (PN–179)

Fundación para el Desarrollo de los Jóvenes (FUNDEJOVEN), $150,000 over two years, to establish 60 trash-recycling microenterprises in a poor neighborhood of Panama City, providing permanent jobs to 420 unemployed young adults. (PN–180)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral del Interior de Panamá (FUNDIPA), $155,000 over two years, to assist two peasant communities of 80 families to grow nontraditional agricultural products and export them to international markets. (PN–181)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "Juan XXIII," R.L., $203,000 over three years, to provide low-interest loans and technical assistance to 165 of the cooperative's poorest members in Veraguas Province, increasing their yields of and profits from basic grains and small animals. (PN–182)

Michele L. Cozzi

Adrian Perez Castellón, vice-president of APRIAS, leads a discussion on job prospects and building self-esteem among the hearing impaired in Nicaragua.

Asociación Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ANCON), $102,000 over 18 months. See box on page 24. (PN–183)

Grupo de Ciencia y Tecnología para el Desarrollo (GRUCITED), $174,000 over two years, to assist 580 bean farmers in the western province of Chiriquí to increase their productivity, manage a revolving credit fund, and develop a regional marketing strategy. (PN–184)

Iniciativas de Fábricas y Talleres de Chiriquí (IFAYTACH), $132,000 over two years, to provide training and investment credit to 36 microentrepreneurs in the province of Chiriquí. (PN–185)

Asentamiento Campesino San Isidro, $23,000 over 18 months, to improve cattle and agricultural production; and to provide technical assistance and training in organization and management to 14 families and approximately 100 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–186)

Asociación de Usuarios del Sistema de Riego El Caño, $99,100 over two years, to provide loans to purchase improved seed, fertilizer, and other agricultural inputs; and to provide training to 34 small-scale farm families, increasing incomes through improved rice production. (PN–187)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Cooperativo de la Región Occidental (ASODECOOP), $67,000 over two years, to conduct a radio education course on administration of cooperative enterprises for 2,074 leaders in 72 cooperative societies in Chiriquí and Bocas del Toro provinces. (PN–188)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Blanca Flor, R.L., $158,000 over two years, to expand coffee-processing facilities, helping 500 small-scale farmers to improve and market their coffee and plantains. (PN–191)

Asentamiento Triunfo Proletario, $46,000 over two years, to raise rice and sorghum on 62 hectares, helping 34 peasant families improve their crop yields and living conditions. (PN–193)

Pre-Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "Despertar Guaymí," R.L., $50,550 over two years, to expand its assistance program by providing a regional transportation service, constructing a multipurpose cooperative building, initiating a marketing credit fund, and stocking the cooperative store, benefiting approximately 350 Guaymí Indians. (PN–194)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples Fe y Progreso, R.L., $77,500 over two years, to implement a processing and sales program involving production credit, technical assistance, and marketing support for the cooperative's members, the majority of whom are small-scale rice producers. (PN–195)

Asentamiento Liberación (Remedios), $31,000 over two years, to improve cattle and agricultural production, repair and restock fish ponds, and establish a reforestation project for 20 peasant families and approximately 70 indirect beneficiaries. (PN–196)

Organización Panameña para la Autogestión y el Desarrollo Comunitario (OPADEC), $180,000 over two years, to offer training in sound business practices to new and approximately 200 established microentrepreneurs; and to provide small loans so 100 people can capitalize business start-ups and improvements. (PN–197)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples El Despertar Campesino, R.L., $45,353 over two years, to provide loans for purchasing agricultural supplies to increase and market production, expand availability of basic consumer goods, and provide training courses, benefiting 250 cooperative members. (PN–198)

Asentamiento Campesino 3 de Mayo (Maquencal), $29,600 over two years, to improve cattle production and pasture land and implement a reforestation project, using the profits for social programs, including home improvement, health, nutrition, and education, benefiting 127 campesinos. (PN–200)

Fundación Dobbo Yala, $87,000 over two years, to provide credit, training, and technical assistance to approximately 40 individual and group enterprises run by Kuna, Guaymí, and Emberá Indians, increasing local incomes and providing opportunities in rural areas in order to slow the pace of urban migration and maintain the viability of indigenous cultures. (PN–201)

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples, Bejuco, Chame, San Carlos, R.L. (CBCSC), $162,964 over one year, to provide loans to 50 small-scale farmers; and to increase and diversify their incomes through improved dairy output and harvests from newly planted fruit trees. (PN–203)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperativa de Servicios Múltiples "La Esperanza de los Campesinos," R.L., $41,593, to hire experts to teach courses and provide individual instruction to improve members' production, marketing, and participation in the cooperative; and to improve the managerial/business and technical skills of the cooperative's leaders. (PN–148)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de la Unión Nacional de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas "Rubén Reyna Pupo," R.L. (CACPYMER), $116,106, to increase a revolving credit fund, issue loans, and provide training and technical assistance to microentrepreneurs starting new businesses or expanding present operations by hiring new workers. (PN–158)

Asociación Coclesana de Productores de Café (ACOPROCAFÉ), $50,000, to establish and put in operation a coffee-processing plant and coffee-marketing program to benefit 244 small-scale producers in the province of Coclé. (PN–159)

OFFICE FOR GUATEMALA, MEXICO, AND THE CARIBBEAN

BELIZE

New Grants

Belize Honey Producers Federation (BHPF), $53,500 over two years, to establish a revolving loan fund to provide capital needed by 200 small-scale cooperative members to purchase beekeeping equipment and hives, as part of an effort to reinitiate honey production. (BE–099)

Belize Federation of Cooperative Agriculture Societies Limited, $126,000 over one year, to provide nine affiliated cooperatives with training, technical assistance, and credit to improve organizational administration; to increase, upgrade, and diversify production; and to implement a more profitable marketing strategy. (BE–100)

Help for Progress, $49,225 over one year, to continue implementation of training, technical assistance, credit, and farm-machinery-rental programs for agricultural cooperatives, small-scale farmers, women, refugees, and youth associations. (BE–101)

National Garífuna Council, $25,000 over one year, to establish an office, hire a full-time coordinator, and implement an integrated community development program that will diversify and improve artisan and agricultural production for 3,300 Garífuna Indians throughout Belize. (BE–102)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Belize Credit Union League, Ltd. (BCUL), $31,000, to continue administration of a fund providing grants and loans for civic organizations engaged in community socioeconomic development; and to monitor the organizations' progress. (BE–092)

Miguel Sayago

[illegible] development promoters [illegible] communities in Guatemala

DOMINICA

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Nature Island Foods (NIF), $15,335, to purchase processing equipment that will allow this worker-owned enterprise to expand tofu production to meet increased demand in both the domestic and subregional export markets; and to cover the costs of moving its equipment to a new processing site. (DO–109)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New Grants

Acción Callejera, $40,800 over two years, to expand its social and vocational education program for street youth working in the informal economy, starting a food-processing workshop and upgrading the income-generating skills of 300 youth in downtown Santiago. (DR–242)

Sociedad para el Desarrollo Integral de La Zurza, Inc. (SODIZUR), $64,147 over two years, to train over 100 community development workers in community outreach, project management, and accounting; and to complete construction of a civic center that will benefit 3,600 families in La Zurza. (DR–243)

Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI), $122,000 over two years. See box on page 30. (DR–244)

Centro Dominicano de Educación Ecológica (CEDECO), $108,166 over three years, to implement pilot income-generation, sanitation, and food-production activities; and to undertake a comprehensive, action-oriented community environmental education program to raise public awareness in six low-income Santo Domingo neighborhoods. (DR–245)

Asociación de Caficultores de Jarabacoa, Inc. (ASCAJA), $52,406 over two years, to expand coffee-processing and -marketing by 162 small-scale farmers through the establishment and operation of a loan fund to provide working capital, finance construction, and purchase tools. (DR–249)

Fundación Salud y Bienestar (FUSABI), $76,880 over two years, to expand an existing credit fund to finance production of coffee, beans, and peas; to purchase a truck to provide transport services; and to market agricultural supplies, benefiting a total of 300 small-scale farmers and their families. (DR–251)

Centro de Promoción y Acción Juvenil (CEPRAJU), $46,572 over two years, to provide agricultural, livestock, and microenterprise credit, training, and technical assistance to 350 low-income rural youth in Altamira, Puerto Plata; and to help these youth establish a savings and loan cooperative. (DR–252)

Miguel Sayago

[illegible]

Consejo Comunitario de Desarrollo de la Sierra, Inc. (COCODESI), $30,322 over two years, to provide credit, training, and technical assistance to low-income rural households for construction of 300 fuel-efficient stoves and the establishment of 300 vegetable gardens to raise nutrition levels and generate income. (DR–253)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Integración Juvenil, $23,500, to purchase a 26-passenger bus to transport street children between downtown Puerto Plata and the organization's school, where some 100 boys will receive training in farming, carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring, and other job skills. (DR–098)

Junta de Asociaciones Campesinas de Samaná (JACASA), $26,300, to construct and furnish an additional dormitory to house trainers and trainees; to repair a defective roof; and to purchase an emergency generator and a motorbike. (DR–204)

Universidad Nacional Evangélica, Facultad de Desarrollo Rural, Centro de Agricultura Sostenible con Tecnología Apropiada (CASTA), $59,000, to continue conducting formal training courses, demonstration projects, and research and testing of sustainable-agriculture methodologies, benefiting 960 local small-scale farmers. (DR–229)

GUATEMALA

New Grants

Cooperativa Integral de Vivienda, Esfuerzo y Esperanza (COIVIEES), $197,000 over one year, to establish a factory for prefabricated housing, a store for construction materials, and a loan fund for construction of 60 self-help houses by cooperative members. (GT–222)

Fundación para la Educación y Desarrollo Comunitario (FUNDACEDCO), $22,000 over one year, to provide training and technical assistance to improve its organizational and administrative capacities; and to train 50 members in organic agricultural practices that increase crop yields and profits. (GT–223)

Empresa de Consultoría en Ecotecnología (ECOTEC), $90,150 over three years, to select and train 30 artisans to produce and market fuel-efficient ceramic stoves in five regions, benefiting approximately 30,000 families and saving the firewood equivalent of 600 square kilometers of forest. (GT–224)

Cooperativa Agrícola Integral San Miguel, $28,400 over one year, to renovate five hectares of established coffee trees and plant two additional hectares of organic coffee seedlings, increasing members' incomes by utilizing the processing and marketing services of the Asociación de Pequeños Caficultores de Guatemala. (GT–225)

Asociación de Pequeños Caficultores "El Triunfo," $49,000 over one year, to cultivate 54 hectares of established coffee trees and implement a new marketing strategy to strengthen its administrative and coffee-processing skills, increase membership, and upgrade production, processing, and sales, benefiting 5,000 small-scale growers. (GT–226)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de Programas Socioeconómicos (FUNDAP), $30,750 over one year, to organize workshops in 18 highland communities to inform them about safe and productive use of electricity; and to provide craft-specific technical assistance and training to 400 microentrepreneurs from these communities. (GT–227)

Asociación Pro Agua del Pueblo, $272,150 over one year, to carry out a microregional sustainable development program by establishing a national federation of regional organizations to design and administer projects that address basic community needs, such as installing potable water systems and planting trees to protect water sources from erosion. (GT–228)

Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales en Guatemala (AVANSCO), $48,800 over 18 months, to organize an information center to provide efficient and up-to-date documentation and information services for research on Guatemalan development issues. (GT–229)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR), $51,000, to continue education, community-based health, agricultural production, marketing, and credit programs with the Kekchi Indians in the municipality of Livingston. (GT–173)

Instituto Indígena Santiago, $36,175, to continue an alternative education program for 200 students, while increasing and upgrading the capacities of its metalwork, carpentry, tailoring, baking, and organic agriculture programs to generate operational income and expand job opportunities for marginalized indigenous youth. (GT–178)

ALTERTEC, $115,600, to implement the third phase of its pilot project in integrated pest management, through training of 75 extension workers and establishing demonstration plots in three areas of the Guatemalan highlands. (GT–195)

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR), $166,000, to continue administration of a small-projects fund and provide loans and grants to poor community organizations for activities that will enhance their capacity to meet urgent problems and sustain programs in agriculture, artisan production, and microenterprise. (GT–202)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Social y Educativo de la Familia y la Comunidad (DEFAMCO), $79,900, to continue implementing its reforestation and integrated-development program in the departments of Chiquimula and Progreso by establishing two nurseries, planting 100,000 trees to protect three communities' water sources. (GT–204)

Consejo Comunal de Paxtocá, $31,000, to complete a potable water project by constructing secondary distribution lines that will bring drinking water to the 800 houses in this community of 5,000 people. (GT–206)

Asociación de Artesanos "Aj Quen," $63,100, to continue strengthening its 41 affiliated organizations by upgrading weaving skills, refining marketing strategy, and informing the public about the varied ethnic and cultural expressions of Guatemalan textiles. (GT–207)

Centro de Autoformación para Promotores Sociales (CAPS), $52,600, to continue offering courses in group dynamics, bookkeeping, planning, and other organizational skills to rural community leaders; and to administer a fund that will help indigenous community organizations carry out artisan and agricultural production projects. (GT–211)

Asociación de Desarrollo Educativo Social y Económico (ADESE), $75,125, to continue organizing and implementing programs in preventive medicine, adult education, agricultural technical assistance, artisan production, and credit management in 29 highland villages, benefiting 5,000 families. (GT–212)

Sean Sprague

Grassroots Development . . . and *Béisbol*?

The "whack!" of the baseball bat propelling the ball out of the stadium, the roaring crowd cheering the runner around the bases, vendors hawking ballpark fare. The familiar sights, sounds, and smells of America's favorite pastime are celebrated in the Dominican Republic, too. Baseball came to the Dominican Republic in the 1920s, and since then *béisbol* has become a national mania.

Dominican boys in poor rural areas and urban slums dream of playing in the Dominican leagues or the major leagues of North America. All Dominicans hero-worship players like Juan Marichal, the "Babe Ruth" of Dominican baseball, who has earned a place in the U.S. Hall of Fame; Ramón Martínez of the Los Angeles Dodgers; and José Rijo of the Cincinnati Reds.

What does this passion have to do with grassroots development? A Dominican nongovernmental organization has innovatively linked the appeal and stature of Dominican ballplayers with efforts to raise significant funds for programs to combat a growing urban crisis.

The Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral (IDDI), founded in 1984 by Dominican architects, educators, physicians, and lawyers, is a forward-looking human service organization that promotes participatory community development by encouraging and supporting self-help efforts of the urban poor. Overcrowded and under-served slum areas are already home to 64 percent of Santo Domingo's population, and rural poverty is driving more people into the barrios every day.

Through its training and technical assistance programs, IDDI has helped hundreds of community groups in these barrios carry out projects in nonformal education, housing, preventive health, sanitation, and microenterprise development.

IDDI has assisted in the formation of 20 community-based organizations, and several of these have already become autonomous institutions with their own funding sources. A network of 175 community health workers serving 60,000 people in the slums of Santo Domingo was set into motion by IDDI, and credit has been channeled to nearly 2,000 microentrepreneurs through IDDI's small business loan program.

Even with its solid achievements and a well-respected track record, IDDI has had limited success raising funds inside the Dominican private sector and continues to rely heavily on international donor agencies and grants, or other restricted funds, to carry out most of its programs.

Confident of the value of its work, IDDI has developed a comprehensive development education and fund-raising program, which focuses on gaining access to new, unconventional sources of local and international financing for its development activities. IDDI's three-year goal is to increase its unrestricted income from 7 to 25 percent of its $1 million annual operating budget. One of the most innovative aspects of this campaign is recruiting professional Dominican baseball players to be "goodwill ambassadors" who will lend their names, time, and support to benefit IDDI's work.

The players, many of whom grew up in poor urban barrios, will also help educate the general public, the private sector, and civic and church groups about the scope and effectiveness of IDDI's grassroots development initiatives.

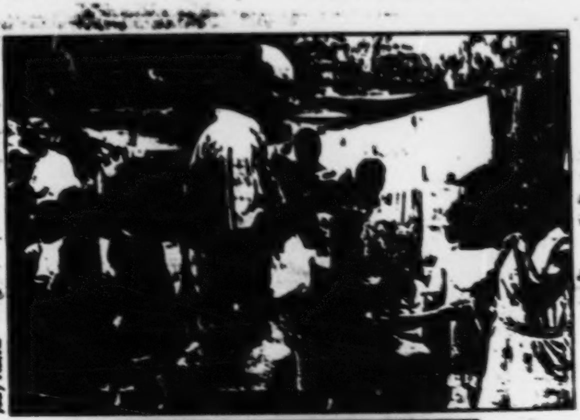
IDDI hopes that the wealthy Dominican baseball community—the players, the managers, and the leagues—will set the pace in a long-range effort to encourage a culture of giving in the Dominican Republic that goes beyond traditional support to charitable organizations that has typically overlooked self-help community initiatives.

Part of the $122,000 IAF grant to IDDI will underwrite a small portion of the overhead costs of mounting the development education and fund-raising program. Most of the money will serve as a challenge grant that matches local fund-raising efforts on a two (IAF) to one (IDDI) basis.

IDDI is already playing for the pennant. Juan Marichal is heading up the drive to recruit players as "goodwill ambassadors" and has already personally raised $15,000 in individual donations. Several players have actively participated in a benefit baseball-card show and autograph-signing session, and plans for other events and fund raisers in the Dominican Republic are well under way.

Thanks to the RBIs and batting averages of professional Dominican baseball players, IDDI is expanding its financial base by seeking out unrestricted financial support to allow it to work with more barrio organizations, improve ongoing programs, and strategically plan new ones to meet the needs of the low-income barrios of Santo Domingo. Development and béisbol promise to open up a world series of new opportunities for IDDI and the urban poor. (DR-244)

—*Jimmy M. Harris, Jr.*



Jody Harris

Asociación Cooperación para el Desarrollo Rural de Occidente (CDRO), $57,550, to continue developing the production and marketing capacity of 3,000 artisan members by organizing workshops and contracting specialists to design new products; to upgrade textile-dyeing operations and production; and to identify new markets and sales techniques. (GT–213)

Asociación ANDAR-Guatemala (ANDAR), $69,400, to continue working with 21 indigenous women's groups in the Guatemalan highlands by organizing workshops to strengthen community organizations, helping them to identify feasible solutions to local problems, and providing credit to implement projects addressing local needs. (GT–214)

Escuela Superior de Educación Integral Rural (ESEDIR), $125,500, to train 40 experienced elementary schoolteachers in agriculture, animal husbandry, accounting, and popular education skills, enabling them to act as facilitators of their communities' socioeconomic development. (GT–217)

Asociación de Pequeños Caficultores de Guatemala (ASPECAGUA), $86,750, to organize and upgrade the coffee production of 18 affiliated organizations and develop a strategy that will enable them to market exports. (GT–219)

HAITI

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Caritas Diocésaine de Hinche, Asosyasyon Animate Developman (ASAD), $18,900, to allow the Association's general secretary to complete a one-year degree program in community economic development at New Hampshire College, thus strengthening his capacity to administer the Association's program in participatory economic development. (HA–111)

JAMAICA

New Grants

Jamaica/Western New York Partners of the Americas (JAMPART), $66,500 over one year, to create and administer a small-grant fund to support the development education, microenterprise investment, and networking and dissemination projects of approximately 15 Jamaican grassroots groups. (JA–098)

Michael Plyler

[illegible]

St. John Bosco Children's Home (SJB), $87,000 over 30 months, to complete a meat-processing facility to train 15–25 youth annually; to collaborate with regional skills-training programs; and to improve training methodologies for disadvantaged youth. (JA–099)

MEXICO

New Grants

Productores Forestales y Agropecuarios de la República Mexicana, A.C. (PROFOAGROMEX), $44,152 over one year, to provide services in the marketing and export of forest products and technical assistance in sustainable forestry and new forest technologies to a network of nine regional community-forestry organizations. (ME–353)

Sociedad Cooperativa Cerro del Viento, S.C.L., $119,800 over 18 months, to provide a rotating loan fund for a network of consumer supply stores and small agricultural projects in seven Zapotec Indian communities in southern Oaxaca. (ME–354)

Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Programa de Aprovechamiento Integral de Recursos Naturales (PAIR), $64,112 over one year, to carry out systematic studies of problems related to forest-resource utilization and the marketing of nontimber forest resources by communities in the Chinanteca indigenous region of Oaxaca. (ME–355)

Unión de Ejidos La Selva, R.I., $112,176 over one year, to carry out a program of training, technical assistance, and demonstration plots for 9,000 Tojolabal and Tzeltal Indian small-scale farmers; to convert 1,000 hectares of coffee trees to organic techniques; and to consolidate the Unión's existing markets for organic coffee in the United States and Europe. (ME–356)

Sociedad de Solidaridad Social "Susana Sawyer," $79,402 over one year, to improve production and marketing of cash crops and livestock, establish a rural transportation network, and administer a rotating credit fund for production and housing, benefiting 484 low-income rural women in southern Sonora. (ME–357)

Jorge Acevedo

[illegible]

Asociación Dana, A.C., $37,772 over one year, to collect data and create a manual on norms of organic certification in Mexico for use by peasant organizations when producing such crops as coffee, vanilla, and tomatoes. (ME-358)

Asociación Rural de Interés "Jacinto López Moreno," $72,065 over 18 months, to consolidate a marketing and export entity for the agricultural and livestock production of approximately 6,600 small-scale farmers in southern Sonora, increasing family incomes and raising the levels of local services. (ME-359)

Coordinadora Nacional de Organizaciones Cafetaleras (CNOC), $141,490 over one year, to establish its own office in San Francisco, California, for promotion of the Aztec Harvest brand of coffee produced by this national confederation of over 50,000 small-scale coffee farmers who inhabit small communities from states throughout central and southern Mexico. (ME-360)

Organización de Ejidos Productores Forestales de la Zona Maya, Sociedad Civil (Zona Maya), $92,083 over two years, to provide technical assistance in sustainable forest management for this organization of 18 Mayan Indian communities in central Quintana Roo. (ME-361)

Coordinadora Estatal de Productores de Café del Estado de Oaxaca (CEPCO), $175,900 over two years, to establish a credit union, carry out training in coffee processing and marketing, and improve processing facilities for over 20,000 small-scale coffee producers in Oaxaca. (ME-362)

Asociación Mexicana de Uniones de Crédito del Sector Social (AMUCSS), $81,973 over one year, to improve the administrative capacities of this association and its 22 peasant-run credit unions, principally through upgrading computer technology and skills needed to expand loan services for small-scale farmers in 14 Mexican states. (ME-363)

Indígenas de la Sierra Madre de Motozintla "San Isidro Labrador," Sociedad de Solidaridad Social (ISMAM), $73,677 over 18 months, to provide technical assistance in the production and marketing of organically grown agricultural crops to diversify income generation and protect environmental resources in the Sierra Madre of Chiapas State. (ME-364)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Servicios de Educación de Adultos, A.C. (SEDAC), $65,700, to continue providing training and technical assistance in organizational development, microenterprise management, small-scale agricultural production, animal husbandry, credit management, and women's production projects to over 100 poor Ñahñu Indian communities in Hidalgo. (ME-273)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Cultural de Comunidades Indígenas de Oaxaca, A.C. (ADCCIO), $60,400, to provide technical assistance and training to communities overseeing local museums; and to strengthen their artisanal stores so the museums can become self-financing. (ME-284)

Unión de Comunidades Indígenas de la Zona Norte del Istmo, A.C. (UCIZONI), $119,794, to continue expansion of agricultural promotion activities, focusing on organic coffee production and marketing, benefiting 52 communities of Zapotec, Mixe, and Chinantec Indians in southern Oaxaca. (ME-302)

ANADEGES del Sur Pacífico, A.C. (ANADEGES-SP), $107,100, to continue providing credit and technical assistance for income-generating projects to approximately 100 community organizations in Oaxaca and Chiapas. (ME-325)

Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural Maya, A.C., $98,666, to continue training, technical assistance, and applied research programs in production, marketing, and organizational management, benefiting over 20 organizations of small-scale coffee and corn producers in Guerrero. (ME-326)

Colectivo de Investigación para el Desarrollo Comunitario, A.C. (CIDECO), $55,000, to continue providing credit and technical assistance in production and marketing to support the microenterprise activities of over 1,000 women in 14 villages in Queretero. (ME-327)

Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural Maya, A.C., $60,000, to continue administration of an in-country fund to support training, information exchanges, and technical assistance activities among grassroots organizations in Mexico. (ME-337)

Indígenas de la Sierra Madre de Motozintla "San Isidro Labrador," Sociedad de Solidaridad Social (ISMAM), $115,194, to expand production, processing, and sale of organic coffee grown by over 1,200 campesinos of Indian descent in Chiapas. (ME-341)

Unión Nacional de Organizaciones Regionales Campesinas Autónomas (UNORCA), $73,277, to continue a national training program in small-scale business management for rural women in approximately 20 regional peasant organizations. (ME-345)

Jorge Acevedo

ST. LUCIA
New Grants

Laborie Community Education Centre (LABCEC), $32,300 over two years, to provide training, technical assistance, equipment, and materials to enable LABCEC to consolidate its educational program, benefiting 200 children and their families; and for LABCEC to disseminate its model of community-based education through increased parental involvement to other rural communities throughout the island. (SL-011)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Trinidad and Tobago Development Foundation (FUND AID), $32,045, to provide the salaries for credit and training officers; to cover training expenses; and to evaluate its microenterprise lending program financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to help FUND AID negotiate a second IDB loan. (TR-015)

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL
New Grants

East Caribbean Organization of Development Foundations (ECODEF), $78,000 over one year, to increase staff capacity in strategic planning, fund raising, advocacy for the micro- and small-business sectors, and institutional support for eight affiliated national development foundations. (CA-092)

East Caribbean Organization of Development Foundations (ECODEF), $100,000 over two years, to provide grants, loans, and loan guarantees for supporting small-scale community development and cooperative businesses in the Eastern Caribbean region. (CA-093)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

University of the West Indies (UWI), $25,000, to continue development of a fellowship program that provides grants to graduate students researching topics relevant to grassroots development organizations; and to evaluate and compile results for publication and dissemination to development organizations and practitioners throughout the Caribbean. (CA-086)

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), $23,345, to develop and implement a pilot training program for community participation in planning and management of parks and protected wilderness areas that will serve as a model for other Caribbean nations. (CA-089)

OFFICE FOR THE SOUTHERN CONE AND BRAZIL

ARGENTINA

New Grants

Servicio Habitacional y de Acción Social (SEHAS), $108,430 over seven months, to enable neighborhood associations in Córdoba, totaling some 4,000 families, to address local problems such as affordable housing, sanitation, health, education, and employment opportunities; and to assist municipal governments to work effectively with community organizations. (AR–293)

Instituto de Enseñanza Politécnica (IEP), $97,700 over three years, to expand enrollment in and financially consolidate an education and vocational training program for low-income, high-risk youth in the Claypole community of Buenos Aires Province. (AR–294)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Encuentro de Entidades No Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo, $82,075, to improve member capabilities at the regional level through training and technical assistance programs, national and international institutional exchanges, and expanded communications systems. (AR–215)

Programa Habitat (PROHA), $135,980, to continue providing technical assistance to low-income families living in tenements, abandoned buildings, and squatter settlements in metropolitan Buenos Aires, by improving buildings and neighborhoods and generating employment. (AR–224)

Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), $31,500, to train staff from ten government service organizations and municipal agencies in evaluation techniques for self-help housing projects. (AR–250)

Centro Vecinal de Colanzulí, $69,770, to purchase a truck and establish a revolving credit fund to strengthen rural community organization and improve production and marketing of livestock, food crops, and crafts, benefiting over 150 Indian families. (AR–256)

Servicio en Promoción Humana (SERVIPROH), $20,600, to cover shortfalls in salary support and enable staff to evaluate and publish their methods of providing technical assistance, training, and organizational support in ten low-income neighborhoods in Córdoba. (AR–279)

Centro de Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADEL), $83,900, to continue assistance to municipal workers and community leaders in the use of participative techniques to improve living conditions, such as access to potable water, electricity, and health education, in the poorer neighborhoods of Buenos Aires Province. (AR–282)

Cooperativa Hijas de María Pueblo, $23,300, to expand operations of a food-service and catering business, contract specialized technical assistance, and provide training to the cooperative's 40 women members. (AR–285)

BRAZIL

New Grants

Associação Vianei de Cooperação e Intercâmbio no Trabalho, Educação, Cultura e Saúde (VIANEI), $54,300 over one year, to implement a rural production program comprised of agricultural experimentation/demonstration, training, technical assistance, and credit, benefiting 4,700 impoverished farm families in Santa Catarina State. (BR–726)

Centro de Mulheres do Cabo (CMC), $83,000 over two years, to provide preventive health-care services and education to women and children in the urban and rural areas of Cabo, Pernambuco. (BR–738)

Instituto Apoio Jurídico Popular, $47,500 over one year, to implement a paralegal training program to benefit small-scale farmers and rural laborers in the western-central region of Brazil. (BR–739)

Saúde é Vida (SEV), $42,660 over one year, to train 80 community health representatives to improve health services and living conditions for impoverished populations of the eastern region of metropolitan São Paulo. (BR–740)

Associação de Estudos, Orientação e Assistência Rural (ASSESOAR), $51,000 over one year, to carry out training and technical assistance; to maintain experimentation on demonstration plots; and to disseminate educational materials to 2,400 farm families organized in 90 production associations in southwestern Paraná State. (BR–741)

Movimento Popular de Saúde do Piaui (MOPS), $36,500 over one year, to provide technical assistance and organizational support to low-income communities working on sanitation and health issues in five rural and urban areas. (BR–742)

Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos "João Pedro Teixeira" (CDDH/PB), $10,000 over six months, to complete a three-year program of technical and organizational assistance to 114 small-scale producers in ten municipalities in the interior of Paraíba State. (BR–744)

Instituto de Estudos da Religião (ISER), $80,844 over one year. See box on page 36. (BR–745)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Apoio à Atividades Econômicas Informais "Ana Terra" (CAT), $50,000, to continue a microenterprise program providing credit and technical assistance to impoverished informal sector producers and vendors in greater Porto Alegre. (BR–670)

Alicia D'Amico

[illegible]

Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Econômicos (INESC), $51,000, to continue providing information on legislative affairs and public policy issues to NGOs and community organizations working on education, health, land settlement, housing, and economic development. (BR–672)

Equipe Técnica de Assessoria, Pesquisa e Ação Social (ETAPAS), $70,922, to continue conducting participatory training projects in conjunction with slum dwellers' associations in Recife; and to assist them in better self-governance, while securing assistance from municipal agencies in solving residents' pressing problems of health, housing, education, and employment. (BR–673)

Instituto de Ação Cultural (IDAC), $97,640, to continue a two-pronged community-action program to train public health workers and to carry out an urban development program in slum communities in Rio de Janeiro that includes technical assistance, training, seminars, and collaboration with other NGOs and government agencies to maximize the benefit of scarce resources. (BR–684)

Fundação de Integração, Desenvolvimento e Educação de Noroeste do Estado (FIDENE), $51,500, to continue carrying out technical assistance, training, applied research, and interactive learning, benefiting over 200 base groups and grassroots support organizations. (BR–685)

Sociedade Maranhense de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos (SMDDH), $31,500, to continue providing forest management, organizational information, processing skills, and marketing assistance to 250 women *babaçu* nut gatherers in Maranhão State. (BR–692)

Ação Cristã Pro-Gente, $44,305, to continue carrying out a program of food production, preventive health, and community organizing among 200 impoverished farm families in the interior of Goiás State. (BR–693)

Movimento de Educação Promocional do Espirito Santo (MEPES), $61,500, to complete the renovation of school buildings; and to host an international meeting of representatives from agricultural family schools. (BR–694)

Social Philanthropy and NGOs

Brazilians are catching glimpses of flashy children's entertainer Xuxa, veteran folk singer Chico Buarque, and soccer legend Pele in a star-studded video clip spotlighting the plight of Brazil's street children. This unprecedented video clip and accompanying record—featuring over 30 of Brazil's most famous entertainers who volunteered their talents—were financed by corporate donations, marketed in state-owned banks, and skillfully coordinated by the Instituto de Estudos da Religião (ISER) and three other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Rio de Janeiro. [illegible]

The proceeds help support "Se Essa Rua Fosse Minha" ("If This Street Were Mine"), an educational program for street children administered by ISER. This type of dynamic collaboration between philanthropic institutions and NGOs is rarely seen in Brazil, but a new research study/networking initiative launched by ISER hopes to spark additional social-action initiatives between philanthropic groups and NGOs. Brazil has a vast philanthropic sector that includes hundreds of thousands of social service centers such as shelters, schools, orphanages, soup kitchens, hospitals, rest homes, and vocational training centers. These are operated and financed by churches, professional associations, and corporate [illegible] donors. It is estimated that billions of dollars are locally generated within this sector annually.

The services of charitable groups provide an essential safety net for millions of Brazil's most impoverished population, especially as the country gropes through the worst socioeconomic crisis in its history. However, charitable work has traditionally used approaches that foster dependency rather than encourage self-reliance and autonomy.

Brazil also has an increasingly vibrant and growing NGO community that has proliferated within the past 15 years to support grassroots groups in areas such as nonformal education, preventive health, urban development, and income generation. NGOs have developed techniques for participatory planning and refined practical approaches to implement and replicate community development projects. Yet NGOs face two limiting factors in their quest to revitalize Brazilian society: NGOs are heavily dependent on foreign funding, and their micro approach to development limits their impact only to the most organized sectors of the poor.

As these differences in approaches and constituencies indicate, a long-standing gulf exists between the philanthropic community and NGOs. Charitable organizations have massive penetration, public appeal, and funds; NGOs have technical expertise and [illegible] approaches that foster long-term development. To assist NGOs and the social and corporate philanthropic sectors of Brazil to better understand each other, and to explore ways of collaborating together, ISER has [illegible] launched a three-year, action-oriented research study and outreach initiative.

ISER is one of Brazil's foremost NGOs, best known for its study of popular religiosity and its pioneering role in providing organization[illegible] services to groups on the fringes of [illegible] such as street children, Afro-Brazilians, prisoners, prostitutes, and AIDS patients. [illegible] several pathbreaking studies [illegible] development sector in Brazil, including [illegible] studies on NGOs that have helped frame the [illegible] about their role and importance in society. [illegible]

The study on philanthropy will [illegible] a much closer look at an intricate mix of [illegible] philanthropic institutions, starting with the nearly 3,000 nonprofit organizations and corporate foundations that have been identified thus far in greater Rio de Janeiro. New and useful information generated by the research, including case studies and articles, will be disseminated to development organizations, philanthropic groups, researchers, and government officials as part of this initiative. [illegible]

[illegible] outreach effort links the research activities with ISER's broader goals of creating avenues for networking and dialogue among diverse groups of people. The outreach activities, supported by a grant from the IAF, will revolve around a series of seminars that will bring together hundreds of leaders from philanthropic organizations and NGOs, community activists, and researchers. These seminars will help people get acquainted, exchange ideas, and perhaps begin to forge working and funding partnerships around common community development initiatives.

If successful, this applied research and outreach program could have immeasurable impact for grassroots development in Brazil by establishing alliances between the well-established NGO community, with its innovative approaches to development, and a self-financing philanthropic sector with an enormous constituency. As one of the first action-oriented studies to examine social philanthropy in Latin America, its impact will likely be felt well beyond Brazil's borders.

[illegible]

—*John W. Garrison II*

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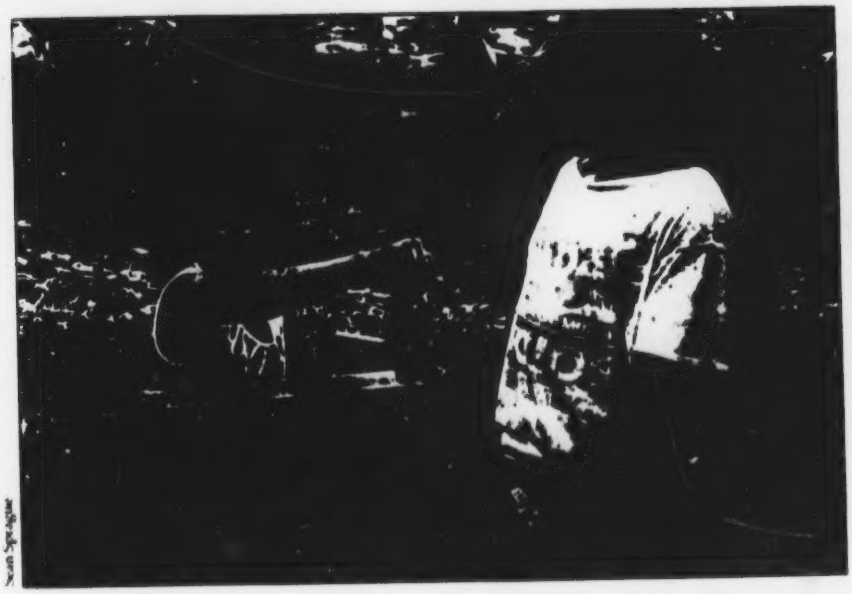

Sean Sprague

Cruzada do Menor, $41,500, to continue providing training in handicraft skills, educational methodology, literacy, and enterprise management to 128 artisans and educators from throughout Brazil. (BR–696)

Associação dos Xavantes de Pimentel Barbosa, $52,000, to continue implementing an integrated project of sustainable forest management, benefiting 120 Indian families, on their reserve, through increased consumption of traditional game and native fruits and through marketing of processed fruits. (BR–698)

Centro Ecumênico de Documentação e Informação (CEDI), $61,500, to continue carrying out an applied research, documentation, training, and dissemination program in the areas of adult literacy and supplemental education, benefiting some 100 base groups, intermediary organizations, universities, and government agencies throughout Brazil. (BR–708)

União das Associações dos Pequenos Agricultores de Cansanção (UAPAC), $50,000, to provide training and services in animal husbandry and agriculture as part of an integrated development program that includes health, education, culture, and organizational development for 14 rural community associations in Bahia. (BR–711)

Associação Movimento de Educação Popular Paulo Englert (AMEPPE), $61,500, to continue an integrated program of early childhood education training, technical assistance, applied research, and public policy advocacy, benefiting 2,000 teachers, day care administrators, government technicians, and government support organizations in Belo Horizonte and nearby municipalities. (BR–712)

Administração e Finanças para o Desenvolvimento Comunitário (AFINCO), $50,000, to continue providing technical services in administration and finance to nongovernmental community development organizations throughout Brazil. (BR–716)

Assesoria e Serviços a Projetos em Agricultura Alternativa (AS–PTA), $81,500, to continue providing technical assistance, training, and educational materials to a nationwide network of 15 nongovernmental organizations that train small farmers in low-cost methods of sustainable agriculture. (BR–717)

Instituto de Estudos, Formação e Assessoria em Políticas Sociais (POLIS), $71,380, to continue providing training, technical assistance, and dissemination of materials to urban community groups, grassroots support organizations, and municipal governments in the areas of transportation, housing, sanitation, and urban environmental concerns. (BR–718)

Associação em Areas de Assentamento no Estado do Maranhão (ASSEMA), $60,070, to continue a program of training and technical assistance in sustainable agriculture, increasing production among resettled small-scale farmers. (BR–720)

Centro Josué de Castro, $70,000, to continue a process of institutional consolidation while carrying out training, technical assistance, applied research, materials production, dissemination, and public policy advocacy geared to coastal fishermen, small-scale farmers, low-income women, and preschool students. (BR–723)

Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (IBASE), $80,000, to continue training courses, provide technical assistance, and produce and disseminate educational materials, benefiting over 3,000 grassroots development organizations throughout Brazil. (BR–725)

Instituto de Estudos Amazônicos e Ambientais (IEA), $81,500, to continue carrying out organizational consolidation, environmental education, and marketing activities geared to developing recently created extractive reserves and benefiting rubber tapper communities throughout the Amazon region. (BR–729)

With help from IAF, the Aymara [illegible] in northern highlands, are turning traditional culture into productive technologies. Here, an Aymara family bakes bread in an adobe oven on the altiplano.

Centro de Assistência Técnica (CAT/GV), $60,000, to continue providing agricultural and technical assistance and training to raise family incomes, improve social services, and strengthen the capacity of local organizations in rural communities of the Rio Doce Valley of Minas Gerais State. (BR–730)

Comissão de Justiça e Paz (CJP), $37,084, to continue a program of organization building, leadership training, and technical assistance in community health, education, production, and urbanization projects, benefiting 9,000 slum families in Salvador, Bahia. (BR–732)

Centro de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos Antonio Conselheiro (CDDHAC), $43,000, to continue an integrated rural development program that provides training and technical assistance in agricultural production, small-animal husbandry, community health, and organizational development, benefiting approximately 1,500 small-scale farm families in Ceará State. (BR–735)

Cooperativa Agro-extrativista de Xapuri, $51,016, to continue implementation of an environmentally sensitive program to improve Brazil-nut marketing and production that will benefit over 1,000 rubber-tapper families who earn their living from tropical forests in the vicinity of Acre. (BR–736)

Federação de Orgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional (FASE), $61,500, to continue providing training, technical assistance, and public policy analysis, in areas such as housing, sanitation, income generation, and transportation, to 2,000 urban grassroots organizations in six major cities throughout Brazil. (BR–737)

Federação de Orgãos para Assistencia Social e Educacional (FASE), $55,900, to provide funding to the Brazilian Nongovernmental Organization Forum, allowing 1,300 Brazilian NGO representatives to participate in preparatory meetings and programmatic seminars of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development. (BR–737)

CHILE

New Grants

Taller de Comunicaciones (TEC), $9,000 over one year, to produce six training videos, create English subtitles for the video *Raíces de Chile* (portraying contemporary Aymara and Mapuche Indians), and disseminate *Raíces* nationally and internationally. (CH–472)

Sociedad Munko Kvsoukien, $61,800 over two years, to assist Centro Pualhue in teaching 120 families new techniques in agriculture and livestock production and forest management at two regional centers; and to assist the Comisión Regional Huilliche to create an educational program that strengthens Huilliche culture. (CH–476)

Casa del Temporero, $77,865 over one year, to expand training, services, and technical assistance to an estimated 25,000 seasonal farm workers in the Aconcagua, Maipo, and Cachapoal valleys in central Chile. (CH–477)

Taller de Estudios Regionales (TER), $40,854 over one year, to operate training and education centers in the town of Ancullo that offer basic schooling for Aymara children, attuned to Aymara culture, and a technology program that will train 45 adults as leaders and technicians in production strategies appropriate to the altiplano environment. (CH–478)

Asociación Gremial de Organizaciones por la Economía Popular y Solidaria (FESOL), $31,000 over one year, to cofinance FESOL '92, a trade fair promoting small-scale business development and increased sales and contacts for more than 500 small businesses and production groups. (CH–479)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Grupo de Estudios Agro-Regionales (GEA), $67,200, to carry out a health education and training program in eight municipalities in Chile's Región VI; and to participate with local government officials in the strategic planning of local health systems, using a World Health Organization model. (CH–406)

Sindicato Independiente de Trabajadores Artesanales del Mar "Caleta Laraquete," $60,900, to increase incomes and employment through shellfish cultivation and fishing; to expand operation of the Sindicato's supply store; and to participate in the development of a regional marine-resources management system. (CH–455)

Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (CEDEM), $60,800, to provide technical assistance to a Mapuche women's organization and nine groups of artisans in the Temuco area; and to establish a centralized marketing center in Santiago. (CH–456)

Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET), $120,340, to continue a five-year program of expanded training in sustainable agriculture for the urban and rural poor and development technicians. (CH–457)

Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE), $99,250, to evaluate nonformal education techniques and train staff from CIDE and other organizations in the use of effective methods for practical-skills development of unemployed youth, neighborhood organizations, citizen committees, and other beneficiaries. (CH–458)

Marcelo Montecino

A CET [illegible] to continue [illegible] program to help small-scale farmers identify technologies [illegible] for the soil, climate, and [illegible] of Chile.

Taller de Estudios Andinos (TEA), $90,600, to expand a program of training and technical assistance in production, marketing, and organizational development to reach 19 groups of Aymara Indians living in the Chilean highlands and the town of Arica. (CH–459)

Taller de Cooperación, $15,000, to continue a program of studies, meetings, publications, and information services for and about Chilean nongovernmental development organizations and their roles, including relations with international donors and increased mobilization of local resources. (CH–462)

Equipo de Vivienda y Gestión Local (EVGL), $80,404, to train citizens in municipal-level urban development strategies, provide technical assistance to credit groups for construction of low-cost housing, train microentrepreneurs in enterprise development and marketing, and develop an information bank on urban grassroots development. (CH–463)

Consejo de Desarrollo Andino (CDA), $20,250, to supervise eight active projects and train Aymara community and organization leaders to formulate new development proposals, compete for locally available economic development resources, strengthen representative organizations, and disseminate Aymara culture in Chile's Región I. (CH–464)

Programa de Economía del Trabajo (PET), $101,800, to continue a program of technical assistance, training, and other services to small, productive enterprises in urban Santiago and provincial cities; and to evaluate PET's training program in enterprise formation and monitoring. (CH–468)

PARAGUAY

New Grants

Fundación La Candelaria, $52,000 over two years, to expand the outreach of a small-scale business development program, providing credit, education, and technical assistance to small-scale firms in the town of Areguá. (PY–152)

Coordinación Zonal de Comités de Agricultores de Enramadita, $46,362 over two years, to expand and consolidate an integrated program of agricultural production, agroprocessing, and marketing with its 83 small-scale farmer members. (PY–153)

BASE/Educación, Comunicaciones, Tecnología Alternativa (BASE/ECTA), $91,602 over two years, to support the self-help efforts of resettlement communities in Villa Elisa and Areguá, including upgrading substandard housing and improving water and basic sanitation services for 270 low-income families. (PY–155)

Red Rural, $29,740 over one year, to evaluate the work of its 22 affiliated organizations that provide education, training, technical assistance, and credit to campesinos; and to make specific program and policy recommendations for future action and collaboration. (PY–156)

Servicio Agrario de Tecnología y Organización Comunitaria (SATOC), $45,840 over two years, to help 200 small-scale farm families in the department of Paraguarí raise subsistence levels and diversify production through organizational support, education and training, and technical assistance. (PY–157)

Asociación Regional de Agricultores (ARA), $71,543 over two years, to consolidate a *yerba mate* tea-processing and -marketing program; and to implement a self-financing strategy that will allow ARA to improve services for its 400 small-scale farmer members in the departments of Guaira and Caazapá. (PY–158)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP), $46,966 over one year, to expand dissemination and use of an innovative educational methodology—which facilitates learning among preschool children of diverse socioeconomic backgrounds and income levels—to public and private day care centers and educational institutions. (PY–159)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Sociedad de Análisis Estudios y Proyectos (SAEP), $58,540, to continue managing a fund for grants and loans of under $5,000 to new grassroots organizations; and to provide training and monitoring. (PY–140)

Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas (CPC), $146,805, to continue providing education, training, technical assistance, and credit to organizations of small-scale farmers and urban residents in the regions of Guairá and Caazapá, thus helping to raise family incomes, improve access to services and information, and strengthen local organizations that expand the skills, initiatives, and opportunities of the poor. (PY–150)

URUGUAY

New Grants

Foro Juvenil, $50,356 over one year, to expand a training and technical assistance program for youth-run businesses by increasing the number of beneficiary groups and establishing a professional training program to assist unemployed and underemployed youth in gaining better job skills. (UR–156)

Educar para Vivir Mejor (EDUPAVIM), $35,400 over two years, to train the staffs of eight primary health care clinics; and to help them train and assist 80 volunteer community health promoters as part of a program to improve sanitary and health conditions among 50,000 persons in a low-income neighborhood in northwest Montevideo. (UR–157)

Confederación Uruguaya de Entidades Cooperativas (CUDECOOP), $90,000 over one year, to establish an in-country fund for grants and loans to help Uruguayan organizations adapt to the regional integration process in the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR); and to strengthen the capability of organizations to carry out self-help development initiatives. (UR–158)

Imágenes, $36,093 over one year, to produce a 40-minute video about an endangered coastal area in Uruguay and its preservation through environmental education and community-controlled development that allows local people to manage their fragile resource base in a sustainable fashion. (UR–161)

Centro de Formación en Educación Especializada, $30,330 over two years, to establish an innovative training program for 150 nonformal educators from 19 Uruguayan government support organizations working with poor children and youth in technical-training programs and with neighborhood and cultural organizations, youth groups, and programs for street children. (UR–162)

Confederación Uruguaya de Entidades Cooperativas (CUDECOOP), $31,500 over three years, to establish collateral for a $124,000 loan from the Banco Central del Uruguay to purchase food staples and other household items for stocking a regional wholesale distribution center supplying three consumer cooperatives in the western region of Uruguay. (UR–163)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU), $25,320, to conclude testing of a program for job training and placement of unemployed youth from low-income neighborhoods on the periphery of Montevideo, including job placement follow-up, support for microenterprise development, and dissemination of project results. (UR–135)

Federación de Cooperativas de Producción del Uruguay (FCPU), $49,957, to expand FCPU's program of training and technical assistance in business management and cooperative education for its affiliates, including design of new courses and development of its projects division. (UR–139)

Centro de Participación Popular (CPP), $24,575, to continue a program in Rincón de la Bolsa, a low-income neighborhood on the outskirts of Montevideo, to improve local primary health services, local environmental conditions, and community water supplies through a campaign to increase involvement among the public. (UR–140)

Mitchell Denburg

[illegible] WDP [illegible] other nonformal [illegible] development

Instituto de Promoción Económico Social del Uruguay (IPRU), $75,000, to continue implementation of a program providing technical assistance and training in organization building in metropolitan Montevideo and cities in the interior; and to strengthen its program of disseminating documentation on urban grassroots development. (UR–142)

Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (CLAEH), $36,800, to produce local development studies that analyze the geographic, demographic, economic, political, and organizational characteristics of three sites in the Uruguay interior; and to disseminate study results to local participants and practitioners involved in development. (UR–143)

Cáritas Uruguaya, $78,175, to complete a training center where 65 grassroots development promoters will be trained in agroecology. (UR–144)

Centro de Desarrollo Cooperativo (CEDECO), $54,765, to provide microenterprise training, technical assistance, and credit to youth in the Paysandú area that will create 40 new jobs. (UR–147)

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL GRANTS

New Grants

World Development Productions (WDP), $20,890 over six months, to contract technical experts to produce a Spanish version of *Local Heroes, Global Change*, the four-part video series on international aid and grassroots development in the Third World, for dissemination to television networks throughout Latin America by the United States Information Agency. (LA–140)

Centro de Acción Microempresarial (Centro Acción), $101,928 over one year, to design training-course materials and implement a program of on-the-job training and site exchanges so the affiliates of ACCIÓN International in 14 countries can expand their support for microenterprises, benefiting one million people. (LA–144)

Latin American Studies Association (LASA), $20,000 over nine months, to support travel for Latin American grassroots development scholars and practitioners who participated in the XVII International Conference, in Los Angeles, California. (LA–145)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Inter-American Legal Services Association (ILSA), $54,699, to facilitate learning, training, and networking among grassroots development organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. (LA–138)

Consorcio Latinoamericano sobre la Agroecología y el Desarrollo (CLADES), $51,500, to train staff of member institutions in agroecological approaches to rural development; to conduct research in sustainable agricultural technologies; and to work with Latin American universities and rural extension agencies to disseminate information on sustainable development. (LA–139)

Fostering Practical, Problem-Solving Approaches to Grassroots Development

The Foundation's Fellowship Program celebrated its nineteenth anniversary in fiscal year 1992 by awarding grants to 45 new fellows in three academic fellowship programs.

During its history, the Foundation's Fellowship Program has played a unique role in fostering the grassroots development careers of more than 700 professionals from nearly all countries in the Western Hemisphere. IAF fellows have strengthened nongovernmental development sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the network of U.S. organizations committed to grassroots development in the region. For example, former fellows have assumed such leadership positions in their societies as executive directors of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), development project managers, directors of applied research centers, university professors specializing in development topics, high-level government officials, and influential officials in international development organizations. The Foundation offers the only fellowship programs dedicated to expanding the cadre of grassroots development specialists in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 1992, 45 fellowships were awarded to development practitioners, applied researchers, and scholars. These new fellows will pursue U.S. graduate education and conduct field research on varied topics: NGO organizational consolidation (36 percent), agricultural sustainability (22 percent), ecologically sound development (18 percent), health (13 percent), financial collaboration between business and NGO sectors (2 percent), and other fields (9 percent).

By stressing practical solutions to obstacles in grassroots development, the Fellowship Program has fostered increased attention within the development and academic communities on microlevel development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Practical, problem-solving approaches to grassroots development will continue to be emphasized during fiscal year 1993.

Michael L. Cozza

IAF Fellow [illegible]
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small-scale [illegible]
[illegible]
the Cooperative [illegible]
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The Foundation gave priority in 1992 to fellowships in four applied microdevelopment areas included in the IAF learning agenda: 1) the nature and dynamics of effective local organizations of the poor; 2) the nature and roles of effective intermediary or grassroots support organizations (GSOs); 3) systematic appraisals of local development activities related to the fields of community health care, innovative credit mechanisms, and marketing by small-scale agricultural and artisanal producers and microbusinesses, studying their effects on specific poor populations, including female-headed households, indigenous peoples, youth, and the aging; and 4) emerging trends that affect the poor, including the impact of redemocratization on NGOs, the collaboration between GSOs and state and local governments, the influence of changing labor markets, the social challenge of biotechnology for small farmers, and how increased concern for conservation and development translates into effective local projects and programs.

Priority was given to interdisciplinary approaches, contemporary problems, and empirical analysis. In addition to the social sciences concerned with development issues, emphasis was placed on the professions, physical sciences, and technical fields since local development often emerges through activities in agriculture, appropriate technology, small business, and urban and rural planning.

The IAF offers four fellowship programs. The Dante B. Fascell Inter-American Program awards fellowships to Latin American or Caribbean leaders who have distinguished themselves in grassroots development and who will disseminate throughout the hemisphere their successful approaches to grassroots development. This unique South-to-South program deals exclusively with public dissemination and communication and does not involve university enrollment. The next competition for this program will be held in 1993.

The U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean Citizens supports professionals and applied researchers from development and research institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean whose work in grassroots development would benefit from advanced study in the United States. In 1992, 15 fellowships were awarded in this program to men and women from 11 countries who have associated themselves with 13 universities in 11 U.S. states. Sixty percent of the Foundation's fellowship financial resources were allocated to this program.

The two Field Research Programs at the doctoral and master's levels support degree candidates enrolled in U.S. universities to conduct field research in Latin America or the Caribbean on grassroots development topics. Fourteen fellowships were awarded in the doctoral program and 16 in the master's program for field research in 14 countries. The fellows, including seven citizens of Latin American and Caribbean countries, were affiliated with 20 universities in 11 states. Forty percent of the Foundation's fellowship budget supported these two programs.

To share information about the work of fellows and to help link institutions concerned with grassroots development issues, the Fellowship Program issued in 1992 *The Reader's Guide to Grassroots Development Literature by IAF Fellows* (which cites 300 dissertations, theses, journal articles, and books based on original field research supported by the Fellowship Program) and *A Guide to Development and Research Institutions Associated with the IAF Fellowship Program from 1974 to 1992* (which lists 470 institutions involved in grassroots development). In addition, an anthology of 12 exceptional journal articles written by former doctoral fellows will be published in the coming year. The articles, based on studies conducted in eight Latin American or Caribbean countries, show what original field research can offer in the realm of solving grassroots development problems.

U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean Citizens

Fellows with their home countries, home institutions, degree programs, disciplines, and U.S. universities:

Hosana M. Barquero (Costa Rica): *Universidad de Costa Rica; Ph.D., Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin at Madison.*

María P. Berdiñas (Argentina): *Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad; Ph.D., Sociology, Columbia University.*

Arquín Margarita Bolaños (Costa Rica): *Universidad de Costa Rica; Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Florida.*

Elba Viviana Caro (Peru): *Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo; Ph.D., Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin at Madison.*

Sean Sprague

IAF fellows help spotlight the problems and opportunities of marginalized groups in the hemisphere, including youth, indigenous populations, women, and the aging.

Nuria C. Ciofalo-Lagos (Mexico): *Secretaría de Educación Pública; Ph.D., Psychology, University of Hawaii at Manoa.*

Steeve Coupeau (Haiti): *Movement des Juenes de Labadie; M.A., Urban Policy Analysis and Management, New School for Social Research.*

Sidney D. Facundes (Brazil): *Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi; M.A., Linguistics, University of Oregon.*

Margaret S. Francis (Trinidad and Tobago): *M.A., Broadcast Journalism, University of Missouri at Columbia.*

Ivan S. Gibbs (Jamaica): *S-Corner Clinic and Community Development; M.A., International Studies, Ohio University.*

José A. Iturrios (Peru): *Servicio de Medicina Pro-Vida; M.A., Economics, Iowa State University.*

Sharon A. Leacock (Trinidad and Tobago): *Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association; Ph.D., Political Science, Temple University.*

Jeanie L. McDonald (St. Vincent and the Grenadines): *Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Women's Affairs; M.S., International Community Economic Development, New Hampshire College.*

Marcelo M. Penha (Brazil): *Universidade Santa Ursula; M.A., Anthropology, City University of New York.*

María M. Rivarola (Paraguay): *Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos; Certificate of Advanced Study in Educational Administration, Planning and Social Policy, Harvard University.*

Rodrigo Villar (Colombia): *Evaluar, Consultar y Asesorar de la Economía Solidaria; M.A., Education, Harvard University.*

Review Committee Members

Mr. Ronald P. Arms, *Regional Director, Office for Central America, Inter-American Foundation.*

Dr. Antonio Octavio Cintra, *Professor of Political Science, Universidade de Brasília, Brazil.*

Dr. Florencia Montagnini (Argentina), *Associate Professor of Tropical Ecology, Yale University.*

Dr. Carlos Eduardo Paredes (Peru), *Research Associate, joint appointment with the Brookings Institution and Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo.*

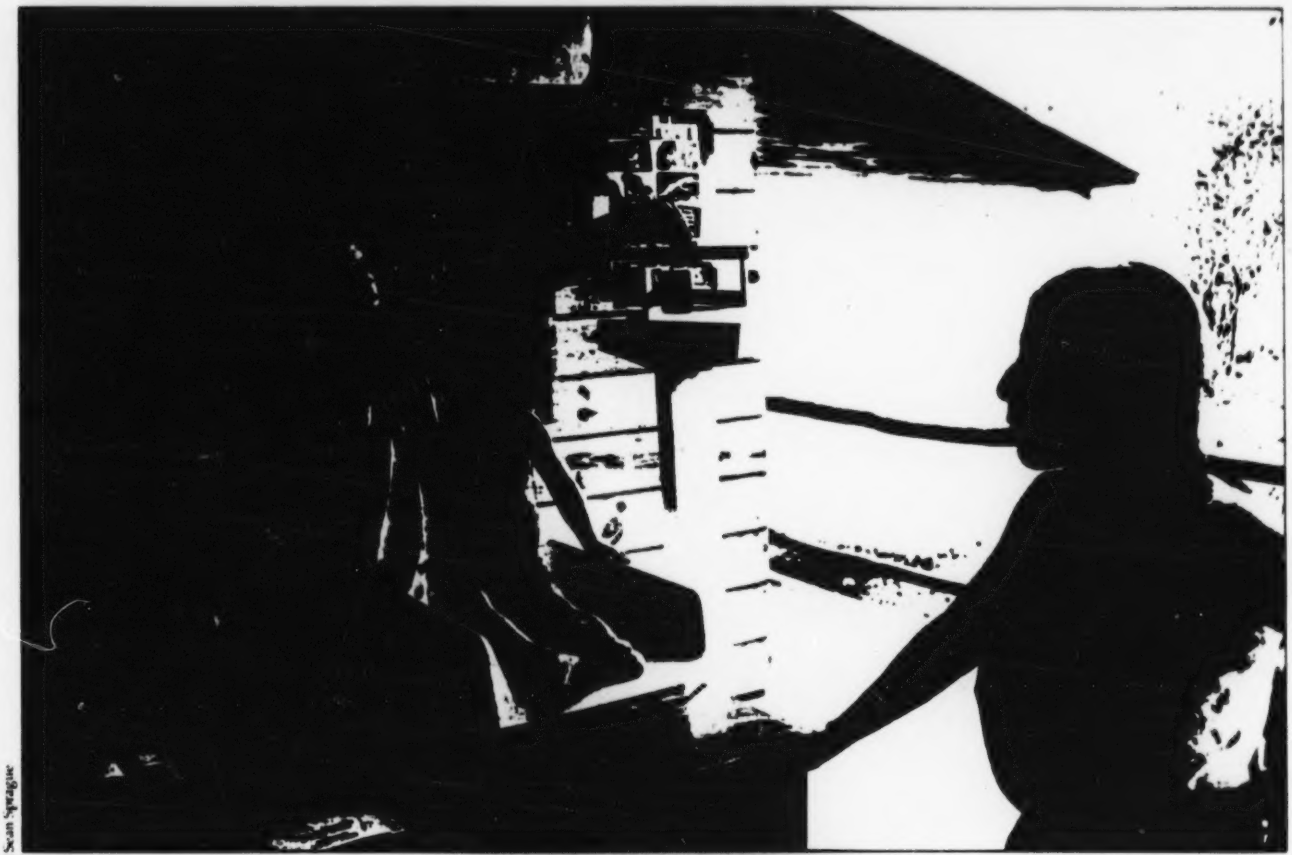
Dr. Marcia Rivera, *Secretary General, Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*

Dr. Winnie Willis, *Associate Professor of Maternal and Child Health, San Diego State University.*

Field Research Program at the Doctoral Level

Fellows with their home countries, disciplines, U.S. universities, and dissertation titles:

Cynthia H. Chalker (U.S.A.), *Political Science, University of Pittsburgh:* "Economic Restructuring: Small Holders vs. the State." (Costa Rica)



Sean Sprague

In [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Rehabilitation [illegible] health [illegible] for [illegible] Indian community [illegible] fold [illegible]

Richard J. Gelting (U.S.A.), *Civil Engineering, Stanford University:* "Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Systems in Honduras: A Comparative Analysis of Different Approaches."

Julie B. Goldman (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, Harvard University:* "The Fruits of Their Labor: An Anthropological Study of the Chilean Fresh Fruit Industry."

Laurie S. Z. Greenberg (U.S.A.), *joint program in Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Growing Assets in Farmers' Gardens: Crop Genetic Diversity, Indigenous Agriculture, and Economic Development in Southern Mexico."

Melissa A. Johnson (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, University of Michigan:* "Local Participation, Wildlife Conservation and Ecotourism: Possibilities for Sustainable Development in Rural Belize?"

Margaret Karalis (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, Stanford University:* "Women and Development: Identity and Power Across Transitional Space." (Ecuador)

Felicia M. Knaul (Canada), *Economics, Harvard University:* "Street and Working Children in the Informal Sector in Bogotá: Toward an Informed Response." (Colombia)

Amy C. Lind (U.S.A.), *City and Regional Planning, Cornell University:* "Household Survival Strategies and Women's Empowerment: Meeting Practical and Strategic Gender Needs in Ecuadorian Neighborhood Women's Organizations."

Mary Catherine Maternowska (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, Columbia University:* "Are Family Planning Programs Failing Haitian Women? An Analysis of the Influence of Clinics, Community and Culture on Fertility."

Daniel R. Perlman (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, joint program at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of California at San Francisco:* "A Case Study in Community-Based Rehabilitation." (Mexico)

Francisco J. Pichón (Colombia), *City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:* "The Underlying Causes of Deforestation in the Ecuadorian Amazon: A Linked Study of Out-Migrant and Non-Out-Migrant Households."

Denise L. Stanley (U.S.A.), *Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Artisanal Fishermen, Shrimp Production and Non-Traditional Exports in Honduras."

Heidi E. Tinsman (U.S.A.), *History, Yale University:* "Women Grape Workers in Central Chile: The Politics of Work and Gender in the Fruit Export Industry, 1958–1989."

Alberto M. Vargas (Mexico), *joint program in Forestry and Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin at Madison:* "Economic, Ecological and Social Aspects of Forest Management in Peasant-Organized Communities in Mexico."

Review Committee Members

Rev. Ernest Bartell, Ph.D., *Professor of Economics and Executive Director of the Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame.*

Dr. Gabriel Cámara, *Professor of Education, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City.*

Dr. Heliodoro Díaz-Cisneros, *Professor of Agronomy, Colegio de Postgraduados, Chapingo, Mexico.*

Dr. Billie Jean Isbell, *Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Latin American Studies Program, Cornell University.*

Dr. Mitchell Seligson, *Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh.*

Dr. Beatrice J. Selwyn, *Associate Professor of Epidemiology, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health.*

Ms. Julie Sutphen Wechsler, *Regional Director, Office for Guatemala, Mexico, and the Caribbean, Inter-American Foundation.*

Dr. Scott Whiteford, *Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Michigan State University.*

Field Research Program at the Master's Level

Fellows with their home countries, disciplines, U.S. universities, and master's paper titles:

Ethel C. Alderete (Argentina), *Public Health, University of California at Berkeley:* "Understanding the Genesis of Health and Disease in Latin America: A Contribution to Community Self-Determination." (Argentina and Bolivia)

Heidi Asbjornsen (U.S.A.), *Forest Science, Yale University:* "The Effects of Land-Use Patterns on the Regeneration of Pine-Oak Forest in the Mixteca Alta Region of Southern Mexico: Managing Remnant Forests for Long-Term Sustainability."

Josefina A. Bonilla (Nicaragua), *Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:* "Community Health Workers and Health Status of Nicaraguan Children."

Dedra A. Chamberlin (U.S.A.), *joint program in City and Regional Planning and Latin American Studies at the University of California at Berkeley:* "Maquiladora Sponsored Housing: The Esperanza Project in Nogales, Mexico."

Peter J. Cronkleton (U.S.A.), *Anthropology, University of Florida:* "Environmentally Sound Decisions: Beekeeping as a Production Diversification Strategy in Acre, Brazil."

Octavio J. Damiani (Uruguay), *City Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology:* "Successful Rural Cooperatives in Brazil and Nicaragua: What Can We Learn?"

Ricardo S. de Lozada (Bolivia), *Agricultural Economics, University of California at Davis:* "Credit Systems for Small-Scale Farmers in Bolivia."

Monica F. Fietosa (Brazil), *Anthropology, University of Southern California:* "Indigenous Media—A Tool for Intercultural Communication. The Kayapo Indians of Brazil. One Case Study."

Judy A. Harper (U.S.A.), *Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology:* "Economic Liberalization and Producer Group Consolidation in Mexico: Strategies for Success in the Oaxaca State Coffee Producers Network."

Bryce A. Isham (U.S.A.), *Agricultural Economics, Cornell University:* "The Economics of Dried Cassava Production on the North Coast of Colombia."

Karen M. Kieffer (U.S.A.), *Urban and Environmental Policy, Tufts University:* "Local Sustainable Development Initiatives in El Salvador: Profile of a Community-Based NGO Network."

Kathryn A. Lee (U.S.A.), *Geography, University of California at Berkeley:* "The Impact of Structural Adjustment Policies on Small Farmers in Guatemala."

Deborah R. Meadows (U.S.A.), *Resource Development, Michigan State University:* "The Environment/Development Interface in Latin America: Ecotourism and Costa Rica's Search for Sustainable Development."

Sojeila M. Silva (U.S.A.), *Urban and Regional Planning, University of California at Los Angeles:* "Privatization and Intra-Ejido Conflict in José Isabel Robles, Durango, Mexico."

Robert W. Templeman (U.S.A.), *Musicology, University of Illinois at Urbana:* "Music Cooperatives in Charazani, Bolivia: A Model for Local Solutions to Generate Income and Strengthen Communities."

Melissa W. Wright (U.S.A.), *Geography and Environmental Engineering, Johns Hopkins University:* "Production Restructuring in the Maquiladora Industry: Labor Force Recomposition in Ciudad Juárez." (Mexico)

Review Committee Members

Dr. William L. Ascher, *Professor of Public Policy Studies and Political Science, Co-Director of the Center for International Development Research, and Director of the Duke/University of North Carolina Program in Latin American Studies, Duke University.*

Mr. Carl L. Swartz, *Regional Director, Office for the Southern Cone and Brazil, Inter-American Foundation.*

Dr. Cynthia Truelove, *Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology and Women's Studies, University of Wisconsin at Madison.*

Dr. Emma M. Zapata (Colombia), *Associate Professor of Rural Development, El Colegio de Postgraduados, Chapingos, Mexico.*

Annual Application Deadlines for Academic Fellowships

U.S. Graduate Study Program for Latin American and Caribbean Citizens	**Mar. 1**
Field Research Programs:	
Doctoral Level	**Dec. 1**
Master's Level	**Feb. 20**

For information, write:

IAF Fellowship Programs
Dept. 111
901 N. Stuart St., 10th Floor
Arlington, VA 22203
U.S.A.

Books about Groups Supported by the IAF

Health Care for the Poor in Latin America and the Caribbean, Carmelo Mesa-Lago (1992). An analysis of health-care policy in the region, with an emphasis on creative, grassroots-level approaches. Spanish version: *Atención de Salud para los Pobres en la América Latina y el Caribe* (1993). (Both editions available from: Pan American Health Organization, Distribution and Sales, Scientific Publication Number 539, 525 23rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.)

La Expresión Cultural y el Desarrollo de Base, Charles D. Kleymeyer (1993). A study of 215 projects supported by the IAF over a 17-year period in which forms of cultural expression have been an integral part of grassroots development activities (Ediciones ABYA–YALA, 12 de Octubre 14–30, Casilla 17–12–719, Quito, Ecuador).

Supporting the Grassroots: Performance of Intermediary NGOs, Thomas F. Carroll (1992). A field-based study of nongovernmental organizations working effectively in grassroots development (Kumarian Press, 630 Oakwood Avenue, #119, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110).

Direct to the Poor, edited by Sheldon Annis and Peter Hakim (1988). An anthology of articles excerpted from *Grassroots Development* (Lynne Reinner Publishers, 948 North Street, #8, Boulder, Colorado 80302).

Development and Dignity, Patrick Breslin (IAF, 1987). A study of the Foundation's first 15 years from the point of view of Latin American and Caribbean observers and grantees. Spanish version: *Desarrollo y Dignidad* (IAF, 1990).

Hopeful Openings, Sally Yudelman (1987). A study of five Latin American women's organizations (Kumarian Press, 630 Oakwood Avenue, #119, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110). Spanish version: *Una Apertura a la Esperanza* (IAF, 1988).

Grassroots Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Oral Histories of Social Change, Robert Wasserstrom (1985). Oral histories of seven IAF-supported organizations (Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10175).

Getting Ahead Collectively: Grassroots Experiences in Latin America, Albert O. Hirschman (IAF, 1984). An eyewitness account and comparative analysis of 45 IAF-funded projects in six Latin American countries. Spanish version: *El Avance en Colectividad* (1986), (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Carretera Picacho Ajusco No. 227, Col. Bosques del Pedregal, Tlalpan, 14200 Mexico D.F., Mexico). Portuguese version: *O Progresso em Coletividade* (IAF, 1987).

Country Focus Series

The Art of Association: NGOs and Civil Society in Colombia, Marion Ritchey Vance (1991). Describes the evolution of nongovernmental organizations in Colombia and their important role today in giving the poor a stake in their society and a voice in how the resources and power of that society are used. Spanish version: *El Arte de Asociarse: Las ONG y la Sociedad Civil en Colombia* (1992).

The Small Farmer Sector in Uruguay: A Partnership in Development Cooperation, Cynthia L. Ferrin (1989). Discusses how small farmers have made a "comeback" with the assistance of cooperatives, marketing, and representative organizations. Spanish version: *El Sector de los Pequeños Productores Agropecuarios del Uruguay: Socio para el Desarrollo* (1990).

Monographs and Special Papers

Evaluating the Impact of Grassroots Development Funding, Jeffrey A. Avina (1991). Describes an evaluation methodology employing both qualitative and quantitative indicators developed through field-based evaluations of eight IAF-supported projects.

The Inter-American Foundation and the Small- and Micro-Enterprise Sector, Robert G. Blayney and Diane B. Bendahmane (1988). Some important lessons drawn from the Foundation's experience in the urban informal sector.

What to Think about Cooperatives: A Guide from Bolivia, Judith Tendler in collaboration with Kevin Healy and Carol Michaels O'Laughlin (1983). A comparative analysis of four networks of Bolivian peasant associations that challenges conventional thinking on cooperatives.

They Know How (1976). A synopsis of insights gained from IAF experience in supporting the initiatives of Latin American and Caribbean organizations during the agency's first five years. Spanish version: *Ellos Saben Como* (1976). Portuguese excerpt: *O Insucesso Como Meio de Aprendizado* (1989).

Latin American Occasional Paper Series

Ethnicity and Development in Chile: The Work of SOPRODER and TER, Alaka Wali (1989).

Fondos Rotatorios Rurales: Análisis de Nueve Experiencias de Fondos Rotatorios en Chile, Arno Klenner M. and Luis Rivera C. (1989).

***Grassroots Development*, the journal of the Inter-American Foundation, reports on the experiences of IAF grantees and analyzes development issues of concern to the IAF. The journal is published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. To receive *Grassroots Development* or books or monographs published by the IAF, write to the Inter-American Foundation, Publications Office, 901 N. Stuart Street, 10th Floor, Arlington, Virginia 22203.**

Los Procesos de Transferencia en los Proyectos de Acción Social: Gestión y Control de Recursos y Conocimientos, Sergio Martinic and Horacio Walker (1989).

Videos

The Women's Construction Collective of Jamaica (1986). The story of 55 unemployed women selected from the poorer neighborhoods of Kingston and trained in construction trades (13 minutes). Spanish: *La Colectiva Femenina de Construcción de Jamaica.*

Alpacas: An Andean Gamble (1988). The peasant community of Aquia, Peru, bets on its future by repopulating its communal highlands with alpacas (28 minutes). Spanish: *Alpacas: El Reto Andino.*

Teachers' guides are available for all IAF videos.

To borrow a copy of a video at the cost of return postage, write to Modern Talking Picture Service, 5000 Park Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33709. If you would like to purchase a copy, send a check or money order for $30.00 to the same address.

Funds Available to the Foundation

The United States Congress annually appropriates funds for use by the Inter-American Foundation pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. These funds make up over 65 percent of the Foundation's annual budget. The Foundation's other funding source is the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Fund consists of the repayment of loans originally made by the United States Government under the Alliance for Progress to various Latin American and Caribbean governments and institutions. The Foundation has access to the Fund pursuant to legislation enacted by the United States Congress in 1973.

Congressional Appropriations

Congressional Appropriations are used for both program and administrative expenses. Congress appropriates money annually for a fiscal year that runs from October 1 through September 30.

FY 1970–1978	$50.0 million
FY 1979	$10.0 million
FY 1980	$12.6 million
FY 1981	$15.8 million
FY 1982	$12.0 million
FY 1983	$14.0 million
FY 1984	$13.0 million
FY 1985	$12.0 million
FY 1986	$11.5 million
FY 1987	$11.8 million
FY 1988	$13.0 million
FY 1989	$16.6 million
FY 1990	$16.9 million
FY 1991	$25.0 million
FY 1992	$25.0 million
FY 1993	$30.9 million

Social Progress Trust Fund

Social Progress Trust Fund resources are used for program expenses. The funds are available in the national currencies of 18 countries in which the Foundation supports projects; in each case the currency is used only for the benefit of the country of origin. Funds are used to finance activities in agriculture, education and training, health, housing, land use, small business, and technical assistance.

1974–1976	$31.0 million
1977–1979	$48.0 million
1980–1982	$48.0 million
1983–1985	$48.0 million
1986–1988	$48.6 million
1989–1991	$44.1 million
1992–1994	$24.6 million

The National Energy and Development Foundation in [illegible] computer [illegible] networking. The Foundation [illegible] coordinates [illegible] other development [illegible] the Eastern Caribbean [illegible] a regional [illegible] through [illegible]

Jeff Perkell

GRANTS BY COUNTRY FY 1992

	1992 Grants			Cumulative Grants 1972–1992	
	New Grants	Grant Supplements	Amount* ($ in thousands)	Total Grants	($ in thousands)
Office for the Andean Region	32	50	4,709	828	98,700
Bolivia	7	19	1,130	195	21,246
Colombia	9	11	967	259	29,246
Ecuador	5	12	1,031	132	14,654
Peru	6	5	1,009	184	27,431
Venezuela	5	3	572	58	6,123
Office for Central America	68	28	7,156	613	61,410
Costa Rica	11	10	525	189	17,869
El Salvador	14	5	1,439	93	10,991
Honduras	5	5	788	115	13,357
Nicaragua	17	4	2,179	87	11,408
Panama	21	4	2,225	129	13,785
Office for Guatemala, Mexico, and the Caribbean	37	35	5,029	990	83,352
Anguilla	0	0	0	1	[illegible]
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	8	507
Bahamas	0	0	0	7	144
Barbados	0	0	1	10	837
Belize	4	1	287	71	3,031
Caribbean Regional	2	2	226	59	6,245
Dominica	0	1	15	74	2,238
Dominican Republic	8	4	653	158	14,392
Grenada	0	0	0	17	540
Guatemala	8	15	1,755	132	14,487
Guyana	0	0	0	7	294
Haiti	0	2	25	94	8,885
Jamaica	2	0	154	56	3,524
Mexico	12	9	1,849	248	25,324
Montserrat	0	0	0	1	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	2	126
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	6	[illegible]
St. Lucia	1	0	32	11	[illegible]
St. Vincent	0	0	0	12	746
Suriname	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinidad & Tobago	0	1	32	11	607
Turks & Caicos	0	0	0	2	12

	1992 Grants			Cumulative Grants 1972–1992	
	New Grants	Grant Supplements	Amount* ($ in thousands)	Total Grants	($ in thousands)
Office for the Southern Cone and Brazil	28	56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentina	2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	8	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile	5	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paraguay	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uruguay	6	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin American Regional	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	168	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Includes grants and supplements, reflecting audits as of March 1993.

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The Inter-American Foundation responds to proposals from nongovernmental organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. Foundation grants complement local resources for self-help programs and projects that benefit and involve people of low incomes and limited opportunities. Project activities should ultimately be sustainable beyond the period of the Foundation's grant and offer promise for demonstration, expansion, or replication in other settings.

Organizations interested in submitting a proposal for Foundation funding are encouraged to obtain an initial reaction to their project by sending a brief letter of inquiry, preferably three to five pages. The letter should contain the following information:

- **Organizational Information:** A description of the group that will implement the project, including its history and current activities, structure and staff, sources of financing, and relationships with other institutions;
- **Project Background:** The background of the proposed project, including its origin and objectives, and the significance of the problems it would help solve;
- **Project Activities:** A description of the project activities, including the time frame and intended beneficiaries; and
- **Budget:** The funds needed for the project, including the amount requested from the Foundation as well as funds available from the organization itself and other sources.

If the above information fits within the IAF country program and budget, then a full proposal will be requested. It normally takes four to six months for the Foundation to reach a decision to fund. Once a project is approved, the IAF enters into a formal agreement with the prospective grantee that specifies the activities to be conducted and the financial and administrative procedures to be followed. The Foundation requires financial and narrative reports on project activities every six months. In most cases, it also requires (and pays for) periodic audits by a local auditing firm. A Foundation representative or designee will visit the project site several times a year to monitor progress towards agreed-upon project goals and, in some cases, to arrange evaluations.

All letters, proposals, and inquiries should be sent to:

Office of Programs
Inter-American Foundation
901 N. Stuart Street
10th Floor
Arlington, Virginia 22203 U.S.A.

Juan García Salazar

Members of the Asociacion de Indigenas Evangelicos de Napo in the Amazon region of Ecuador prepare financial and narrative reports that the IAF requires from grantees every six months.

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